THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [Price, 4 as. 6 p.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Military Secretary's Office	1345
Public Department—	
Public	1351
Marine	1352
Home Department—	
Judicial	1360
Miscellaneous	1366
Financial Department—	
Financial	1368
Legal and Municipal Department—	
Legislative	1378
Revenue Department	1388
Public Works Department	1391
List of Papers placed at the disposal of the Press	1396

Supplement—

Indian War Loan, 1917.—(English), (Tamil), (Telugu), (Kanarese), (Malayalam), (Hindustani) and (Uriya).

Examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

Revised rules under the Poisons Act, 1904.—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Kanarese) (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

Notification applying to certain specified poisons, the rules made by the Local Government under section 6 of the Poisons Act relating exclusively to white arsenic.—(Hindustani).

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OOTACAMUND,
6th October 1917.

No. 8.—

Programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Mangalore, Calicut and Madura.

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or Departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Remarks.
1917.						
Oct. 14	Sunday	Ootacamund	Departure	..	4-0	By motor. Departure private.
„ 14	Do.	Mettupalayam	Arrival	..	8-14	Arrival private.
„ 14	Do.	Do.	Departure	..	7-0	By special train. Departure private.
„ 15	Monday	Mangalore	Arrival	7-30	..	Arrival private.
„ 15	Tuesday	At Mangalore	..	..	..	..
„ 17	Wednesday.	Mangalore	Departure	..	10-30	By special train. Departure private.
„ 18	Thursday	Calicut (West Hill).	Arrival	7-30	..	Arrival private.
„ 19	Friday	At Calicut	..	..	..	..
„ 20	Saturday	Calicut (West Hill).	Departure	10-0	..	By special train. Departure private.
„ 21	Sunday	Madura	Arrival	7-30	..	Arrival private.
„ 22	Monday	At Madura	..	..	..	..
„ 23	Tuesday	Madura	Departure	..	4-0	By special train. Departure private.
„ 24	Wednesday.	Madras (Egmore)	Arrival	7-30	..	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp, India," without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

* Her Excellency Lady Pentland.
T E Moir, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
† Captain W. S. E. Money, Military Secretary.
* To Madura only.

† Captain D. L. G. Carleton-Smith, Aide-de-Camp.
† Captain J. F. Monins, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain L. M. Peel, Aide-de-Camp.
† Will proceed direct to Madras.

W S E. MONEY, Captain,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

(Public.)

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1917.

No. 270.—Under article 260 and 278 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. James Thomas Gillespie, I.C.S., privilege leave for six weeks from date of relief.

No. 271.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. John Kenneth Lancashire, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month and eighteen days from date of relief as acting Collector and District Magistrate of South Arcot.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1917.

No. 272.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Thodla Raghavayya Garu, privilege leave for two months and twenty three days with effect from the 25th September 1917

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1917.

No. 273.—Mr. Alexander Fotheringham, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Salem, *vice* Mr J. T. Gillespie, I.C.S., granted leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1917.

No. 274.—The following appointments are made in the Secretariat during the absence of Mr. R. H. Courtenay, I.C.S., or until further orders:—

(i) Mr. David Norman Strathie, I.C.S., to be Under Secretary to Government, Public Department.

(ii) Mr. Ewen Moore Gawne, I.C.S., to act as Under Secretary to Government, Home Department.

No. 275.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Paruvakattil Narayana Menon Avargal, Deputy Collector, to act as Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement during the absence of Mr. T. Raghavayya on leave and of Mr. T. Vijayaraghava Acharya on deputation or until further orders.

SERVICES PLACED.

No. 276.—The services of Mr. Reginald Herbert Courtenay, I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1917.

No. 277.—Mr. Norman Edward Marjoribanks, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, on relief in Madras by the Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., C.I.E., to the South Arcot district.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1917.

No. 278.—Mr. Percival Stanley Pitcairn Rice, I.C.S., on return from leave, is posted as Collector, District Magistrate and Government Agent, Godavari.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

No. 279.—The following acting promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Civil Service during the months of July and August 1917, are notified:—

(With effect from the 9th July 1917.)

Mr. Herbert Rex Uzielli, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 10th July 1917.)

Mr. James Eurh Brown, to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. Herbert Rex Uzielli, to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 11th July 1917.)

Mr. Herbert Rex Uzielli, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 16th July 1917.)

Mr. William Scott Brown, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 1st August 1917.)

Mr. George Richard Frederick Tottenham, to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 2nd August 1917.)

Mr. Julius Mathison Torrey, to revert as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. Arthur Mario Apricola Collier Galletti da Cadilhac, to revert as acting Collector and District Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 3rd August 1917.)

Mr. Ernest Pakenham-Walsh, to be District and Sessions Judge, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(With effect from the 8th August 1917.)

Mr. Robert Lucas McKernan, to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade

(With effect from the 9th August 1917.)

Mr. Robert Lucas McKernan, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 11th August 1917.)

Mr. Archibald Craigmills Duff, to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.
Mr. Thomas George Rutherford, to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. Robert Lucian McKernan, to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 17th August 1917.)

Mr. William Scott Brown, to revert as acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 23rd August 1917.)

Mr. Duncan Royston Matheson, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.
Mr. Thomas Henry Hill, to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. Herbert Rex Uzielli, to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 27th August 1917.)

Mr. Julius Mathison Turing, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, first grade.
Mr. Arthur Mario Agricola Collier Galletti di Cadilhac (on privilege leave), to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. Harold Hamilton Burkitt, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. Thomas Henry Hill, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.
Mr. Herbert Rex Uzielli, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 31st August 1917.)

Mr. Norman Edward Marjoribanks, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, first grade.
Mr. Julius Mathison Turing, to revert as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. Arthur Mario Agricola Collier Galletti di Cadilhac (on privilege leave), to revert as acting Collector and District Magistrate, third grade.
Mr. Harold Hamilton Burkitt, to revert as acting Collector and District Magistrate, third grade.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, October 9, 1917.

No. 280.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 28th September 1917.

No. 1665.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for Question 11 in Form No. III-D., published in Army Department Notification No. 700, dated the 4th May 1917, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"11. Are you willing to serve for the period of the present war or less as may be required by Government."

No. 1666.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Army Act Rules, published with the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(i) In rule 158—

(a) At the end of clause (E), the words "except a prisoner of war who is still absent" shall be added.

(b) At the beginning of clause (F), the words "save in the case of a prisoner of war who is still absent" shall be inserted.

(c) In the first paragraph of clause (H), and in clause (I) the word "recovered" shall be omitted.

(d) For the second paragraph of clause (H), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"The officer who assembled the court shall, when the court is held on a returned prisoner of war or on a prisoner of war who is still absent, direct the court to record their opinion whether the person concerned was taken prisoner through his own wilful neglect of duty, or whether he served with or under, or aided the enemy; he shall also direct the court to record their opinion in the case of a returned prisoner of war, whether he returned, as soon as possible, to the service, and in the case of a prisoner of war still absent whether he failed to return in the service when it was possible for him to do so. The officer who assembled the court shall also record his own opinion on these points. In other cases the court shall give no opinion on the conduct of any person unless so directed by the officer who assembled the court.

(ii) In rule 161, clause (D) shall be omitted.

(iii) In rule 163, in clause (C), after the word "division" the words "divisional area" shall be inserted.

(iv) After rule 163, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"163-A.—The prescribed authorities for the purposes of section 52-A of the Act shall be the Commander-in-Chief in India and the officer commanding the division, divisional area or brigade within which the headquarters or the depot of the corps, department or detachment to which the person belongs is situated."

Prescribed authorities under section 52-A of the Act.

(v) After rule 164-A., the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"164-B.—The prescribed officer for the purposes of section 112 of the Act shall, whenever any division is temporarily withdrawn from its territorial area, be the officer, not being below the rank of field officer, commanding the corresponding divisional area."

Prescribed officer under section 112 of the Act.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1917.

No. 69.—The notification of the Public (Marine) Department No 2 of the 11th January 1917, published at pages 66–67 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th January 1917, is hereby cancelled.

J. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1917.

No. 696.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Pisaka Sanyasayya Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of Jammalamadugu subdivision, Cuddapah district, combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 29th September 1917, under articles 260, 233 and 236 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1917.

No. 698.—Mr. Charles Edwin Odgers, Barrister-at-Law, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras, privilege leave for seventeen days from the date that he is relieved of his office of acting Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, under articles 349 (*a*) and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1917.

No. 697.—Mr. Norman Leslie Mitchell, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police and Additional Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore district, to charge of Pollachi subdivision in the same district.

No. 698.—Mr. Clarence Augustus Walton, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, posted to charge of Pollachi subdivision, to charge of Jammalamadugu subdivision, Cuddapah district.

[This cancels Home (Judicial) Department notification No. 942, dated the 13th September 1917, published at page 2112 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th September 1917.]

No. 699.—Mr. William Foster, Acting Superintendent of Police, Anantapur district, to act as Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah district.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1917.

No. 700.—M.R.Ry. R. Narayana Ayyangar Avargal, Inspector of Police, Railway Police, Madras, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, fourth grade, and to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Nellore district.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSION

Ootacamund, October 3, 1917.

No. 701.—The following promotions and reversion in the Police Department for the month of August 1917 up to 1st September 1917 are notified:—

(With effect from the 1st August 1917.)

Mr. Oliver Ethelbert Windle, to act as Superintendent, fourth grade.

(With effect from the 8th August 1917.)

Mr. Christopher William Scott-Coward, to act as Assistant Superintendent, first grade.

(With effect from the 15th August 1917.)

Mr. Cyril Seymore Vere Kearns, to act as Assistant Superintendent, first grade.

(With effect from the 1st September 1917.)

Mr. Oliver Ethelbert Windle, to revert as Superintendent, fifth grade.

CONFIRMATION.

Ootacamund, October 9, 1917.

No. 702.—Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Bahadur is confirmed as Deputy Superintendent of Police, fourth grade, with effect from the 19th September 1917.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. 703.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the powers to try offences summarily under section 260 and to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates:—

Mr. Ernest Barham Cobbald, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the district of Tanjore.

No. 704.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Chittoor Muhi-ud-din Khan Sahib Bahadur, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Nellore.

Mr. Charles Hilton Brown, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate, in the district of Vizagapatam

M.R Ry. Kilvidi Seshadri Srinivasa Acharyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Guntur.

M R Ry. Panuganti Sriburi Rao Pantulu Garu, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Guntur.

Mr. Arthur Marie Agricola Collier Galletti-de-Cadilhac, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Chittoor.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1917.

M.R.Ry. T. Govindaswami Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Bellary.

Mr. Alexander Fotheringham, I.C.S., Acting Sessions Judge of Salem

Ootacamund, October 4, 1917.

No. 705.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R Ry. Tanjore Srinivasa Ayyar Narayanaswami Ayyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Papanasam, in the district of Tanjore.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1917.

No. 706.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Austin, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace within and for all the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George excepting the Presidency town.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, September 28, 1917.

No. 707.—Whereas there is reason to believe that that section of the tribe of Valayas which resides in the villages of Melakalipalaiyam and Valayapalaiyam in the Palladam taluk of the Coimbatore district is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares that the said section of Valayas is a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act.

Under section 10 of the said Act the Governor in Council further directs that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Ootacamund, October 4, 1917.

No. 708.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st November 1917, the villages noted in column 4 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local areas of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local areas of the police stations noted in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included. (1)	Police station to which now attached. (2)	Names of villages. (3)	Circle in which hereafter included. (4)	Police station to which hereafter attached. (5)
Tiruttani ..	Tiruttani ..	Kanthaiya Vengopalapuram.	Tiruttani ..	Ramakrishnarajupet.
Do ..	Do. ..	Gnanipuram	Do. ..	Do.
		Bhadrarajapuram		
		Kandrigai		
Do ..	Do.	Lakshmisamudrampuram ..	Do.	Do
Do. ..	Do.	Kongarikuppam ..	Do.	Do.
Do ..	Ramakrishnarajupet	Ramapuram	Do.	Pallipatta
Do. ..	Pallipatta	Jangalapalli	Do.	Nagari.
Do	Do.	Kandukundapalle ..	Kalahasti ..	Karvetinagar.
Kalahasti ..	Karvetinagar ..	Kuligunta	Tiruttani ..	Pallipatta.
Tiruttani	Karakkammachatram	Orantharagal	Do.	Nagari.
		Gollakuppam		
Do	Do. ..	Punamangalam	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Venkatapuram	Do.	Do.

Ootacamund, September 28, 1917.

No. 709.—Whereas there is reason to believe that that section of the tribe of Valayns which resides in the villages of Virapandi, Karaipudur, Idavoy, Ugayanur, Ganapathipalaiyam and Tottipalaiyam and their hamlets in the Palladam taluk of the Coimbatore district and also another section which resides in the villages of Mangalam, Pumalur, Kodangipalaiyam and Sukkamanalaiyam and their hamlets in the same taluk of the district are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares that each of the said sections of Valayns is a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act.

2. Under section 10 of the said Act, the Governor in Council further directs that every registered member of each of the said criminal tribes shall in the prescribed manner report himself at fixed intervals and shall also notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Ootacamund, October 1, 1917.

No. 101.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said section to the undermentioned missionaries on the dates specified against each are hereby revoked :—

The Rev. Josiah Isaac of the Wesleyan Mission in the Chingleput district—14th March 1913.

The Rev. Susai Arulanandam Vedanayagam of the Wesleyan Mission in the Chingleput district—11th June 1914

Ootacamund, October 6, 1917.

No. 103.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act :—

The Rev. Burleigh Verbese Mathews of the American Madura Mission, residing at Pattagunda, Nilakottai taluk, in the district of Madura.

The Rev. Thangam Gabriel of the American Madura Mission, residing at North Gate, Madura, Madura taluk, in the district of Madura.

No 103.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

The Rev. Burleigh Verbese Mathews of the American Madura Mission, residing at Pattagunda in the taluk of Nilakkottai in the district of Madura.

The Rev. Josiah Isaac of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, residing at Madras.

The Rev. Susai Arulanandam Vedanayagam of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, residing at Madras.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1917.

No. 35.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Post Office.

Simla, the 29th September 1917.

No. 11527.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sect on 16 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883–45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In rule 157 for the entries under the heads "Square envelopes", "Oblong envelopes" and "Registration envelopes", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
"Square envelopes—			
Half-anna—			
For 1 envelope	0	0	9
For 2 envelopes	0	1	6
For 3 ,, ...	0	2	3
For 4 ,, ...	0	3	0
For 6 ,, ...	0	3	6
Packets of 20 envelopes per packet	0	14	0
Oblong envelopes—			
Commercial, half-anna—			
For 1 envelope	0	0	6
For 2 envelopes	0	1	3
For 3 ,, ...	0	2	0
Oblong envelopes—*cont.*			
Commercial, half-anna—*cont.*			
For 4 envelopes	0	2	6
For 5 ,, ...	0	3	0
Packets of 20 envelopes per packet	0	12	0
Registration envelopes—			
(1) Small size—			
For each envelope ..	0	3	0
Packets of 10 per packet ..	3	0	0
(2) Large size—			
For each envelope	0	3	6
Packets of 8 per packet	1	12	0"

Statement of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for July 1917.

REVENUE	Current year. July 1917.	Current year. April 1917 to July 1917.	Current year. Budget proportion.	Current year. Budget estimate, 1917–1918	Previous year. July 1916.	Previous year. April 1916 to July 1916.	Actuals 1917 both compared with Budget proportion and previous year.
Civil Receipts	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,85,263	82,93,166	82,30,000	2,64,98,000	2,05,823	80,85,180	— 37,834 / + 2,08,043
IV.—Stamps	6,30,900	20,24,993	23,85,000	80,25,000	6,19,852	22,97,516	— 60,007 / + 27,477
V.—Excise	17,45,110	61,38,198	61,00,000	1,80,00,000	16,12,403	57,04,842	+ 4,26,698 / + 4,33,356
VIII.—Income-tax	1,80,979	10,82,644	9,70,000	30,00,000	1,79,879	9,70,201	+ 4,87,813 / + 1,12,443
IX.—Forest	7,85,508	16,69,068	11,67,000	42,00,000	6,56,447	11,84,349	+ 4,01,858 / + 4,84,719
X.—Registration	8,01,196	8,01,905	8,33,000	26,99,000	6,58,260	6,79,156	— 32,195 / + 1,22,749
XII.—Interest	20,370	1,13,685	2,10,000	6,80,000	19,191	2,19,442	— 2,345 / + 1,05,757
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,01,065	4,01,938	3,60,000	11,16 000	1,17,729	4,54,531	— 32,062 / + 1,47,407
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	44,881	1,49,189	1,10,000	3,55 000	27,202	89,690	+ 39,039 / + 59,499
XVII.—Police	61,067	1,82,147	1,70,000	5,12,000	50,964	1,79,781	+ 12,147 / + 2,366
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. / ..
XIX.—Education	69,600	1,36,110	1,64,000	4,20 000	1,18,603	3,21,689	— 13,890 / — 1,85,579
XX-A.—Medical	48 046	90,498	83,000	1,54,000	22,230	69,870	+ 17,663 / + 20,628
XX-B.—Sanitation	2,074	6,909	4,000	10,000	1,240	6,745	+ 2,691 / + 164
XXI-A.—Agriculture	14,674	69,094	78,000	(a) + 280 / 2,20,000	+ 60 / 31,402	+267 / 65,894	— 28,906 / + 3,200
XXI-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	80,186	1,87,898	1,90,000	(a) — 100 / 17,61,000	— 56 / 61,402	—287 / 1,61,857	+ 7,896 / + 26,041
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, etc.	12,287	42,401	40,000	1,23,000	11,110	41,760	+ 2,401 / + 641
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	6,440	21,744	32,000	1,23 000	6,482	29 822	— 258 / — 8,078
XXV.—Miscellaneous	16,116	80,689	50,000	3,17 000	6,810	41,009	— 13,681 / + 39,680
XXIX.—Major Works— Direct Receipts	37,850	98,419	54,000	1,60,000	28,818	69,866	+ 9,419 / + 28,553
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation— Civil Officers	2,577	6,992	10,000	24 000	6,288	11,870	— 4,008 / — 4,878
Public Works Officers	19,376	1,04,894	81 000	2,30,000	28,379	81,485	+ 23,892 / + 23,409
XXXI.—Civil Works— Civil Officers	1,583	3,231	3,000	10 000	29,691	90,479	+ 231 / — 87,248
Public Works Officers.	33,286	1,16,852	1,61,000	3,52 000	32,900	1,04,917	+ 12,879 / + 11,935
Total, Revenue	46,56,944	3,19,79,964	1,97,25,000	7,89 25,000	40,72,773	2,63,15,818	+12,64,964 / +56,64,146

EXPENDITURE.	Current year. July 1917.	Current year. April 1917 to July 1917.	Current year. Proportionate altered grant.	Current year. Budget estimate 1917–1918.	Previous year. July 1916.	Previous year. April 1916 to July 1916.	Actuals 1917–1918 compared with proportionate altered grant for corresponding.
Civil Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	10,099	77,493	1,12,000	3,34,000	66,681	93,884	— 34,373 / — 16,391
3. Assignments and Compensations	20,866	81,407	1,10,000	3,00,000	19,810	1,10,333	— 18,593 / — 28,926
3 Land Revenue	10,46,518	40,80,886	41,55,000	1,25 00,000	9,97 107	40,01,506	— 94 114 / + 79,380
6 Stamps	14,134	61,562	69,000	2 22,000	17,346	68,933	+ 1,662 / + 628
7 Excise	15,901	3,01,813	3,15,000	9 20,000	78 812	3,03 652	— 13,181 / — 1,839
10. Income-tax	2,747	10,373	10,000	33,000	2,850	13 695	+ 373 / — 3,322
11. Forest	3,40,412	9,76,883	9,14,000	28,63,000	2,44,915	8,87,533	— 76,618 / + 89,350
13. Registration	1,12,717	4,27,235	4,37,000	13 39,000	1,09,240	4 19,767	+ 390 / + 7,468
15. Interest on Ordinary Debt	..	..	..	8,62,000	..	..	.. / ..
16. General Administration	1,20,664	5,35,315	5 34 000	15,95,000	1,30,645	5,11,326	— 9 685 / + 24,089
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	7,26,424	27,61,462	27,33 000	80 10,000	7,17,127	27,66,956	+ 31,062 / — 5,494
19-B. Law and Justice—Jails	1,35,338	5,81,870	5,80,000	18,45,000	1,24,114	5,63 884	+ 20,870 / + 17,986
20. Police	9,01,338	37,98,813	39,10,000	1,17,40 000	8,16,150	35,01,946	— 11,188 / + 96,867
21. Ports and Pilotage	1,464	5,553	15,000	47 000	2,348	8,050	— 4,481 / — 2,497
22. Education	3,24,305	11,79,463	16,10,000	50,10,000	5,21 088	13,39 081	—4,05,537 / —1,59,618
24-A. Medical	1,38,431	5,06,473	5,45,000	22,84 000	1,43 012	5,20,159	— 14,527 / — 13,686
24-B. Sanitation	3,87,911	5,47,544	5,89,000	14,76,000	99 857	1,36 381	+3,61,644 / +4,11,163
25. Political	2,046	12,140	31,000	(b) + 89,100 / 89,000	+ 5,338 / 7,614	+ 13 241 / 31,763	+ 1,106 / + 1,106
26-A. Agriculture	1,03,844	5,85,924	6,07,000	18,50,000	67,834	3,11,256	— 81,066 / — 1,25,332
26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	80,283	2,18,400	4,20,000	(b)—54,700 / 14 15,000	— 3,018 / 69,917	— 16,143 / 3,37,904	—1,01,600 / —1,19,504
28. Superannuations, etc.	2,92,091	11,67,492	11,10,000	34,05 000	2,53 895	10 76,857	+ 10,492 / + 90,635
30. Stationery and Printing	47,183	1,79,474	1,98,000	10,75,000	46,812	1,88,767	— 18,078 / — 9,293
32 Miscellaneous	16,476	60,875	95,000	1,38 000	61,123	1,09,213	+ 878 / — 48,338
33 Famine relief	..	168	..	..	..	..	+ 168 / + 168
42 Major Works— Working Expenses	1,11,717	4,46,891	9,80,000	11,52,000	1,09,647	3,21,289	— 33,109 / + 1,25,602
Interest on Debt	..	..	..	15,43,000	..	..	.. / ..
43 Minor Works and Navigation— Civil Officers	79,316	1,88,000	1,88,000	8,00,000	10,210	1,23,034	+ 93,000 / + 65,966
Public Works Officers	2,51,781	13,71,809	12,28,000	33,00,000	2,48,884	11,51,834	+1,39,809 / +2,19,975
49. Civil Works— Civil Officers	13,118	17,47,500	17,77,000	38,87,000	45,000	17,14,018	— 29,500 / + 33,482
Public Works Officers	2,97 767	15,18,191	17,40,000	83,15,000	9,06,068	17,36 693	—1,60,809 / —2,18,502
Total, Expenditure	58,28,185	2,44,84,118	2,39,26,000	1,06,21,000	46,66,843	2,23,57,628	—5,15,881 / +21,26,490

(a) Receipts on account of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine—Bacteriological section.

(b) Charges on account of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine—Bacteriological section.

No. 37.—

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Imperial Advances and Loans, Madras.*

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced this year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
	Rs.		*Loans to Presidency Corporations.*	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras Corporation.	14,30,000	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1213, dated 27th February 1868, No 1841, dated 8th July 1869, and No. 2697, dated 23rd August 1873.	14,30,000 0 0	..	14,30,000 0 0	..	14,30,000 0 0	57,200 0 0	..
	7,00,000	5	Government of India, Home Department, No. 162, dated 17th November 1904, and Madras Government, Local and Municipal Department, No. 2400 M., dated 30th November 1905.	5,50,672 7 8	..	5,50,672 7 8	18,033 11 8	5,32,449 12 0	21,342 7 11	..
	4,00,000	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No 5072-A., dated 20th October 1906 and Madras Government, No 1939 M., dated 20th November 1906, and No. 2037, Financial, dated 28th November 1906.	3,48,331 7 8	..	3,48,331 7 8	9,355 5 15	3,34,676 1 7	13,964 19 1	..
	4,00,000	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1440-A., dated 3rd September 1909, and Madras Government, Financial, No. 2847, dated 18th August 1909, and Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1221 M., dated 21st July 1909, and Madras Government, Financial, No. 316, dated 30th July 1909, and Madras Government, Financial, No. 3303-1, dated 30th September 1909, and Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1330 M., dated 13th September 1909.	3,52,923 5 1	..	3,52,923 5 1	8,592 1 5	3,48,331 7 8	14,037 14 7	..
	1,00,000	5	Madras Government, No. 1483 M., dated 9th September 1911, Government of India, Finance Department, No. 6837-A., dated 18th November 1911, and Government of India, Education, No. 156, dated 4th November 1911, and Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 2235-1, dated 6th December 1911, and No 2101 M., dated 29th November 1911.	92,472 11 3	..	92,472 11 3	3,875 10 3	88,597 1 0	3,478 5 0	..

* Two per cent additional appropriated to form a sinking fund.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Imperial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced this year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
			Loans to Presidency Corporation—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras Port Trust.	20 (a) 1,01,41,000	4	Sections 65 and 70 and schedule B of Madras Act II of 1905, Madras Government, Marine, No. 320, dated 16th June 1906, and Secretary of State's despatches, No. 1, Public Works, dated 7th January 1892, in Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 208, dated 10th March 1892, and No. 41, Public Works, dated 20th September 1895, in Madras Government Order No. 2017 W., Public Works Department, dated 8th November 1899 Government of India, Finance Department, No. 7048-A., dated 19th December 1904, Madras Government Order, Marine, No. 620, dated 27th December 1904, Madras Government, Marine, No. 183, dated 11th May 1911, and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 267-A., dated 2nd July 1912	72,41,736 4 2	..	72,41,736 4 2	92,002 11 8	72,49,738 8 10	2,91,207 4 8	..
	(b) 7,00,000	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No 4875-A., dated 24th August 1908, and Madras Government, Financial, No 417, dated 7th September 1908	3,31,035 8 8	..	3,36,035 8 8	1,06,124 1 0	2,30,050 8 8	11,978 15 0	..
	50,00,000	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No 1254-A., dated 19th March 1915, Madras Government, Marine, No. 127, dated 20th March 1915, and Madras Government, Marine, No. 229, dated 25th June 1914.	45,00,000 0 0	5,00,000 0 0	50,00,000 0 0	..	50,00,000 0 0	1,87,500 0 0	..
	8,00,000	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No 321-A. dated 11th May 1916, and Madras Government, Marine, No. 167, dated 22th May 1916.	..	3,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	..	3,00,000 0 0	833 16 0	..
	3,00,000	5	Telegram from Government of India, Finance Department, dated 4th December 1916, communicated in Government of Madras, Marine, Endorsement No 1710-1, dated 12th December 1916, Government of India, Finance Department, No. 14 A., and 28-A., dated 8th January 1917 and 14th February 1917 respectively	..	3,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	..	3,00,000 0 0	750 0 0	..

(a) Purpose 28,42,000 drawn for harbour extension works, and Rs. 87,40,000 outstanding on 31st March 1912 on account of Harbour Construction Loan have been consolidated into one loan from 1st April 1912 for the purpose of repayment by monthly instalments under Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1941-A., dated 23rd March 1912.

(b) This should be repaid by 59 monthly instalments from 16th August 1912—vide Government of India, Finance Department, No. 794-A., dated 11th July 1912.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Imperial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced this year.	Total	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
			Loans to Presidency Corporations—cont.							
Madras Court Lepers Fund.	Rs. 3,38,670	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No 2030-S. L., dated 27th April 1904, and Madras Government, Marine, No. 374, dated 23rd September 1904.	3,31,772 8 6	..	3,31,772 8 6	26 567 1 8	3,05,215 6 10	31,270 14 6	..
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore Municipality.	10,000	4	Government of India, No. 848-A., dated 12th February 1909	9,998 12 9	..	9,998 12 9	8,422 4 10	1,586 7 11		
	50,000	4	Government of India, No. 7089-A., dated 5th December 1903, and No. 7240-A., dated 23rd December 1903.	17,183 8 11	..	17,183 8 11	5,433 10 8	11,749 10 3	(a) ..	..
	80,000	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No. 4256-A., dated 13th July 1911, and Government of India, Foreign, No. 1498-Est. B., dated 4th July 1911, to the Resident in Bangalore.	27,000 10 6	..	27,000 10 6	2,317 8 10	24,683 0 8		-
Bank of Madras.	25,00,000	6	Telegram from the Comptroller of Currency	13,00,000 0 0	..	13,00,000 0 0	10,00,000 0 0	..	14,483 12 0	..
			Total ..	1,65,73,625 7 3	11,30,000 0 0	1,76,73,553 7 3	12,77,030 5 10	1,63,75,722 0 4	6,59,316 11 7	..
			Loans to District and other Local Fund Corporations.							
			Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities.							
Prince of Arcot.	(b) 10,000	Nil	Government Order, Financial Department, No. 1316-1, dated 30th March 1903.	4,625 0 0	..	4,625 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,125 0 0	..	-
			Advances to Cultivators—Nil.							
			Advances under Special Laws.							
			Advances under the Bangalore Sanitary Improvement Loans Law.	3,732 1 6	..	3,732 1 6	634 10 8	2,406 4 8	(a) ..	..
			(c) *Miscellaneous Loans and Advances*—Nil.							
			Loans to Local Boards for Railway Contributions.							
Tanjore District Board Railway.	12,34,720	4	Madras Government No. 7101, Railway, dated 9th July 1902.	9,08,824 8 3	..	9,08,824 8 3	33,247 0 6	8,45,577 7 9	33,304 7 11	..
			Grand total ..	1,74,84,840 12 4	11,30,000 0 0	1,85,84,840 12 4	13,14,217 15 8	1,72,70,622 12 4	6,74,115 8 6	..

(a) Interest is adjusted by the Comptroller of India Treasuries and not by this office.
(b) Under Government of India, Finance Department, No. 4305-A., dated 17th August 1910, the advance of Rs. 15,000 and the repayment of Rs. 1,875 have been transferred from 27 Territorial and Political Pensions to Provincial Advances and Loan Accounts by a journal entry in the accounts of 1909-1910. In Government of India, Finance Department, No. 6330-A., dated 4th December 1916, the loan is required to be treated as Imperial in the books of the Accountant-General, Madras.
(c) Madras G O. No. 276, Financial, dated 6th June 1911.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916–1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras.*

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
			ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.							
			Land Improvement Act.							
			(Sanctioned before 1st October 1916.)							
		6½	Ordinary loans	1,800 14 1	..	1,800 14 1	1,682 7 0	118 6 1	..	..
		4½	Do.	35 10 11	..	35 10 11	..	35 10 11	..	..
		3	Do.	10,216 7 0	..	10,244 7 0	2,077 7 0	12,169 0 3	..	..
		1	Loans under Special Well Rules ..	3,10,258 3 0	58 8 4	3,10,292 13 10	27,094 14 0	2,83,297 12 4	..	..
		—	Do. do.	4,41,240 0 4	33 0 2	4,41,233 0 6	47,760 0 0	3,94,210 10 6	..	..
		4½	Do. the Revised Rules	15,81,168 10 5	1,46,815 9 4	20,48,662 6 7	(a)2,60,813 0 1	18,40,850 1 0	..	..
		3	Do. do.	5,37,801 4 7	182 10 3	5,34,054 8 8	69,330 11 0	4,64,814 3 0	..	..
		4	Do. do.	1,824 13 1	..	1,024 15 1	143 12 7	1,781 9 6	..	..
		2	Do. do.	87 8 3	..	87 8 6	87 8 6	..	..	..
			Total ..	32,23,376 7 11	1,46,748 1 6	33,69,124 8 11	3,64,961 1 6	30,04,323 7 6	..	..
			(Sanctioned after 1st October 1916 but before 1st April 1917.)							
		6½	Loans under the Revised Rules ..	..	63,340 2 4	63,340 2 4	..	63,340 2 4	..	..
			Total, Land Improvement Act .	32, 2,376 7 11	2,29,793 3 6	34,32,464 11 3	3,64 301 1 6	30,67,663 9 10	1,77,481 8 1	..
			Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884).							
			(Sanctioned before 1st October 1916.)							
		8	For relief of distress ..	160 0 0	..	160 0 8	108 15 0	51 7	..	..
		6½	For purposes other than relief of distress.	3,66,136 10 8	50,861 4 7	3,80,816 15 1	40,996 14 3	3,16,821 0 8	..	..
		6	Do. do	20,284 4 5	63 0 10	20,332 11 3	10,032 12 6	9,300 14 11	..	..
		5½	Loans under the Revised Rules . ..	17,25,478 0 6	1,76,513 16 0	19,01,988 16 6	0,24,355 0 7	10,70,320 0 11	..	..
			Total ..	20,60,063 8 10	2,28,347 7 6	22,03,405 13 0	6,30,844 11 1	13,00 561 0 5	..	..
			(Sanctioned after 1st October 1916 but before 1st April 1917.)							
		6½	Loans under the Revised Rules	..	2,51,814 1 5	2,51,814 1 5	740 0 0	2,01,074 1 5	..	..
			Total, Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884).	26,60,940 8 10	4,87,160 8 1	28,47,258 10 11	3,30,994 11 1	24,52,244 1 10	1,23 041 2 8	..
		4	Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies ..	18,240 0 0	..	18,240 0 0	6,430 0 0	10,800 0 0	776 12 4	..
			Total advances ..	59,09,880 11 0	7,14,908 12 5	60,10,978 8 3	7 00,325 10 6	53,00 102 13 6	6,02,147 7 8	..

(a) A sum of Rs. 744-8-2 being the repayment under "Loans under the revised rules at 6½ (sanctioned before 1st October 1916)" is included in my books under "Loans under the revised rules at 6½ per cent (sanctioned after 1st October 1916 but before 1st April 1917)". It has been corrected in 1917-18

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916–1917.—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to account.	Balance of interest in part.
	Rs. A. P.		*Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities.* (Sanctioned before 1st October 1916.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Salvation Army property company.	(a)10,000 0 0	4	Madras Government No. 926, Financial, dated 11th December 1914, and No 2740, Judicial, dated 7th December 1914.	10,000 0 0	..	10,000 0 0	..	10,000 0 0	(b) 400 11 9	..
(c) Zamindar of Pungaanru	1,15,000 0 0	4	Madras Government No. 1679, Revenue, dated 21st May 1914, and No 1679-1, Financial, dated 22nd May 1914, Government of India, Finance Department, No. 482-A, dated 16th May 1914, and G.O. Mis No 1058, Revenue, dated 7th July 1914, and G.O. No. 1061-1 Financial dated 7th July 1914, No 2258, Revenue, dated 8th August 1916, and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 3051-1, dated 29th December 1916.	1,15,000 0 0	..	1,15,000 0 0	..	1,15,000 0 0	(d) 4,600 0 0	..
Union of Tiruchirapalli Devaswam.	14,000 0 0	3½	Government of India Finance Department, No 330 A., dated 6th April 1916, Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 126 F. 78-2, dated 30th March 1916, and Madras Government Endorsement No 2703-1, dated 22nd May 1916.	..	(e) 13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	..	13,000 0 0	..	..
			Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities (Sanctioned on or after 1st October 1916 but before 1st April 1917.)							
(c) Zamindar of Pungaanru,	19,000 0 0	5	Government of India, Finance Department, No. 8 A., dated 2nd January 1917, communicating Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 43 C., dated 12th December 1916, and Government of Madras, Revenue Department, No. No. 5414, dated 27th December 1916.	..	18,018 12 8	18,018 12 8	..	18,018 12 8	..	..
			Total loans to landholders, etc. ..	1,25,000 0 0	24,018 12 8	1,49,018 12 8	..	1,49,018 12 8	1,433 0 10	..

(a) This loan amount is repayable on 19th December 1919 or before that date of the settlement is closed earlier.
(b) Includes penal interest of Rs. 11-0
(c) A further loan of Rs. 18,000 has been sanctioned to the Zamindar of Pungaanru in 1916-17. It is repayable in a single instalment which may precede or follow the repayment of the previous loan of Rs. 1,15,000 at the option of the zamindar.
(d) Includes penal interest of Rs. 1-8-0.
(e) Drawn on 4th March 1917.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of order authorizing the loan	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited in accounts.	Balance of interest unpaid.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Municipalities.			*Loans to Presidency Corporations—Nil.*							
			Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards							
			(Sanctioned before 1st October 1916.)							
Adoni	60,000 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 1126, dated 13th November 1913.	26,222 6 5	..	26,222 6 5	2,861 6 6	23,361 8 11	1,071 6 6	..
Anakapalle ..	10,000 0 0	6	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 2074 M., dated 26th October 1914, and No. 11 M., dated 9th January 1915, and G.O. No. 301 I., Financial, dated 12th January 1915.	6,154 0 0	..	6,154 0 0	1,919 12 6	4,234 3 6	238 2 0	..
	8,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 2420 M., dated 15th December 1914 and No. 240 M., dated 26th February 1915, and G.O. No. 1352-4, Financial, dated 16th February 1916	5,000 0 0	..	5,000 0 0	1,477 0 0	3,523 0 0	210 0 0	..
Bellary	50,000 0 0	4	Madras Government No. 3163-1, Financial dated 16th November 1910, and G.O. No. 2079 M., dated 22nd October 1910, and No. 214 M., dated 9th February 1911.	49,305 10 10	..	49,305 10 10	2,012 12 2	(a)30,193 3 8	1,030 3 10	..
Berhampur ..	1,60,000 0 0	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No. 4207-A., dated 15th July 1908, G.Os. No. 3668, dated 3rd August 1908, and No. 1256 M., dated 3rd August 1908, and No. 752 M., dated 9th May 1909	1,32,264 12 8	..	1,32,264 12 8	3,392 11 8	1,28,872 1 0	5,290 4 4	..

(a) Paid into the treasury by the municipality in July 1917, with reference to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 937 M., dated 13th May 1917.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue	Balance of interest unpaid.
	Rs. A. P.		*Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards*—cont.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Municipalities—cont.			(Sanctioned before 1st October 1916)—cont.							
Rajahmundry—cont.	25,500 0 0	4	Madras Government No. 1138 M., dated 22nd June 1912, No. 1048-1, Financial, dated 8th July 1912, No. 1366 M., dated 8th October 1912, No. 1913-1, Financial, dated 19th March 1913, and No. 283 M., dated 11th February 1913	23,543 10 0	..	23,543 10 0	952 4 0	22,590 6 0	947 12 0	..
	2,775 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 34 M., dated 13th January 1915.	2,441 12 10	..	2,441 12 10	341 8 2	2,100 7 8	877 10 10	..
Bezwada ..	1,25,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 2179-1, dated 19th May 1908, and Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 784 M., dated 9th May 1908, and No. 1141 M., dated 18th July 1908, and No. 212-1, Financial, dated 20th January 1908, and No. 67 M., dated 16th January 1909	91,842 15 2	..	91,842 15 2	3,524 4 0	88,318 11 2	3,913 11 4	..
Calicut ..	16,000 0 0	6	Madras Government Local and Municipal, No. 258 M., dated 7th February 1907, and No. 707 M., dated 3rd April 1907.	3,722 10 4	..	3,722 10 4	1,832 15 8	1,889 11 4	149 1 0	..
Chittoor	24,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, M. G. Nos. 6243-110 M., dated 27th February 1910, and Local and Municipal, No. 807 M., dated 23rd March 1910.	24,000 0 0	..	24,000 0 0	806 0 0	23,194 0 0	695 4 2	..
Cocanada ..	1,18,100 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 462 M., dated 13th March 1907.	47,910 14 5	..	47,910 14 5	4,894 8 0	43,016 6 5	2,444 9 6	..
	20,420 0 0	6	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 280 M., dated 12th February 1904, and No. 1056 M., dated 16th November 1903.	12,808 12 11	..	12,808 12 11	1,430 10 4	11,378 2 7	612 8 0	..
Cocanada ..	45,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1787 M. dated 5th October 1906, and No. 53 M., dated 10th January 1907	29,269 10 0	..	29,269 10 0	2,228 3 6	27,740 7 0	1,196 12 8	..
	8,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 92, dated 26th March 1906.	5,883 4 2	..	5,883 4 2	852 10 4	5,030 9 6	235 5 5	..

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned	Rate of interest.	Date of order authorizing the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year	Total.	Amount repaid	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
	Rs. a. p.		*Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards*—cont.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Municipalities—cont.										
Coonoor—cont.	13,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 876 M., dated 30th April 1913, and No. 3496-1, Financial, dated 10th June 1919.	10,709 10 10	..	10,709 10 10	1,171 0 9	9,538 4 10	401 10 0	..
	28,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 1812-1, dated 10th March 1913, and No. 137 M., dated 22nd January 1913, Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 6186-1, dated 17th August 1913, and No. 1421 M., dated 8th August 1913.	23,280 6 4	..	23,280 6 4	808 8 8	22,471 13 8	931 7 4	..
Cuddalore	14,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1956 M., dated 16th October 1913, and No. 27 M., dated 12th January 1914, and Financial, No. 331-1, dated 16th January 1914.	13,607 2 2	..	13,607 2 2	491 11 6	13,115 7 10	541 4 6	..
Coimbatore	62,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1065 M., dated 11th August 1905, and No. 2167 M., dated 21st November 1906.	56,991 4 6	..	56,991 4 6	3,082 8 8	53,907 14 10	1,479 10 4	..
	1,28,500 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, Mis. No. 1288 M., dated 19th November 1906.	83,661 14 11	..	83,661 14 11	4,847 8 4	80,814 6 7	2,701 7 3	..
	11,000 0 0	1	Madras Government, Local and Municipal No. 55 M., dated 16th January 1908, No. 340 M., dated 3rd March 1908, and No. 1973-1, Financial, dated 7th March 1908.	7,898 11 6	..	7,898 11 6	508 6 6	7,394 5 6	303 10 6	..
Conjeevaram ..	18,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1442 M., dated 31st August 1909, and Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 5030, dated 3rd January 1910, and Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 3015 M., dated 15th December 1909.	14,350 3 6	..	14,350 3 6	783 15 10	13,566 3 8	574 0 6	..
	4,200 0 0	4	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 2713-1, dated 30th June 1910, Local and Municipal Department, No. 830 M., dated 30th May 1911, and Financial Department, No. 3876-1, dated 14th September 1910, and Local and Municipal, No. 1361 M., dated 28th August 1910.	3,201 6 3	..	3,201 6 3	393 8 6	2,807 1 9	132 5 6	..

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., availing loan	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue	Balance of interest unpaid.
Municipalities—cont.	Rs. a. p.		*Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Funds*—cont.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	61,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 983 M., dated 12th May 1904, and No. 1330 M., dated 1st August 1904	33,967 15 0	..	33,967 15 0	3,266 11 0	30,701 4 0	1,366 5 0	..
	50,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 26 M., dated 7th January 1905, and No. 623 M., dated 21st March 1906.	32,436 15 6	..	32,436 15 6	3,161 7 0	29,275 8 8	1,292 0 0	..
Coonoor ..	11,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 382 M., dated 21st February 1906, and No. 894 M., dated 29th March 1906.	6,931 10 8	..	6,931 10 8	600 16 0	6,331 11 8	272 1 0	..
	17,650 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1719 M., dated 5th September 1913, and No. 2366 M., dated 29th November 1913	15,128 0 0	..	15,128 0 0	547 0 0	14,576 10 8	504 15 4	..
	46,500 0 0	4	Madras Government, No. 1894 M., dated 19th October 1914, No. 1461, Local and Municipal, dated 18th December 1914, and No. 3797-1, Financial, dated 11th December 1914	23,250 0 0	..	23,250 0 0		23,250 0 0	968 3 0	..
Cuddalore ..	8,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Financial Department No. 18-1, dated 31st January 1908, and Madras Government, Local and Municipal No. 2156 M., dated 23rd December 1908.	4,626 4 4	..	4,626 4 4	949 13 10	3,676 4 6	193 3 3	..
Cuddapah ..	5,000 0 0	1	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 1212, dated 11th November 1897.	3,499 2 0	..	3,499 2 0	429 4 8	3,069 13 4	140 11 0	..
	33,000 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 462, dated 14th June 1899.	16,747 7 2	..	15,747 7 2	1,267 17 10	14,449 11 4	669 4 9	..
Dindigul ..	10,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 976 M., dated 13th August 1902, and No. 1452 M., dated 19th November 1902.	4,349 5 2	..	4,349 5 2	542 0 4	3,787 8 8	173 14 6	..
	3,500 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1073 M., dated 22nd November 1904, and No. 459 M., dated 9th March 1905.	3,360 2 2	..	3,365 2 2	239 11 10	3,026 13 4	134 4 3	..
Erode	47,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 667 M., dated 4th April 1910, and No. 2779-1, dated 9th May 1910.		47,000 0 0	47,000 0 0	859 0 0	46 141 0 0	1,564 8 2	..

(a) Balance of the loan, namely, Rs. 23,250 to be drawn in 1918-1919.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916–1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid
Municipalities—cont.	Rs. A. P.		*Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards*—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Gudiyatam	20,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No 2260 M., dated 31st October 1908, and No 176 M., dated 26th January 1909.	17,897 13 4	..	17,897 13 4	1,491 1 4	16,406 12 0	716 14 8	..
	7,500 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No 823 M., dated 5th June 1908, No 4167-1, Financial, dated 26th September 1908, and No. 1511 M., dated 10th September 1908.	4,809 9 10	..	4,809 9 10	321 0 10	4,178 0 0	179 6 2	..
Gooty	24,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, Mis. No. 920 M., dated 18th May 1904, and No. 2127 M., dated 18th November 1903.	12,115 11 0	..	12,115 11 0	2,369 0 0	10 746 11 0	484 10 0	..
Karur	41,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal No. 1434-A M., dated 26th July 1904, and No. 505 M., dated 22nd March 1905.	45,941 8 4	..	45,941 8 4	4,304 5 0	41,637 2 10	1,857 10 0	..
	10,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 3727 M., dated 24th August 1907, No. 6338 M., dated 16th November 1907, and No. 4230, Financial, dated 2nd December 1907.	6,189 11 0	..	6,189 11 0	810 12 4	5 858 14 8	256 2 0	..
Kodaikanal ..	2,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1864 M., dated 8th November 1909, and No. 284 M., dated 16th February 1910.	2,983 8 2	..	2,983 8 2	632 10 6	2,049 13 8	107 5 6	..
	42,700 0 0	4	Madras Government, No. 4089 M., dated 19th July 1910, and No. 6014, Financial, dated 16th November 1910, and G.O. No. 1736 M., dated 2nd November 1910.	34,936 4 8	..	34,936 4 8	1,743 7 8	33,194 13 0	1,307 8 8	..
	4,200 0 0	4	Madras Government, No 1015 M., dated 17th June 1912, and No. 3067 M., dated 19th September 1912, and No 3050-1, Financial, dated 24th September 1912	3,750 13 8	..	3,750 13 8	150 9 8	3,601 4 0	350 0 4	..
Rambakkam.	21,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 2384 M., dated 2nd November 1907, No. 314 M., dated 6th February 1908, and No 372-1, Financial, dated 12th February 1908.	4,875 1 6	..	4,875 1 6	2,196 0 0	2,679 1 6	196 0 0	..
	11,250 0 0	4	Madras Government, No. 3767 M., dated 4th October 1910, and Local and Municipal, No. 240 M., dated 16th February 1910.	11,250 0 0	..	11 250 0 0	1,425 0 0	9,825 0 0	858 2 8	..

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916–1917.—*Financial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan	Amount of loan sanctioned	Rate of interest	Date of orders authorising the loan	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest reserved and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid
			Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards—cont.							
Municipalities—cont.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	21,000 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 781, dated 3rd April 1894	21,862 7 5	..	21 862 7 5	2,169 13 0	19,692 9 51	920 2 5	..
	4,220 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 951, dated 5th November 1901.	1,246 0 0	..	1,246 0 0	140 10 8	1,125 6 4	55 12 10	..
Kurnool ..	3,038 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 2024 M., dated 24th November 1896.	1,941 16 1	..	1,941 16 1	138 0 2	1,803 5 13	77 0 10	..
	6,079 0 0	5	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1324 M., dated 2nd June 1897 and No. 2041, dated 20th September 1897	697 0 0	..	697 0 0	393 0 0	304 0 0	24 0 0	..
	17,500 0 0	3	Madras Government, No. 2073 M., dated 23rd November 1911, and No. 879 M., dated 12th April 1912, and No. 2348-1, Financial, dated 13th April 1912	16,661 0 0	..	16,554 0 0	561 0 0	15,993 1 4	636 0 4	..
	1,54,000 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 891, dated 13th September 1893.	65,144 0 7	..	65,144 0 7	7 000 5 10	58,136 1 9	2 248 10 3	..
Madura ..	31,500 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, Mis. No. 89 M., dated 16th January 1899	16,195 4 11	..	15,195 4 11	1,234 7 0	13,962 13 0	644 9 4	..
	40,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No 1914 M., dated 3rd November 1899, and No. 193 M., dated 30th January 1907.	4,738 1 10	..	4,738 1 10	4 738 1 10	..	189 5 4	..
Mangalore ..	12,000 0 0	3	Madras Government, No. 314 M., dated 12nd February 1903 and No 1097-1, Financial, dated 12th March 1904, sanctioned in letter from Government of India, Home Department, to Madras Government, No. 48, dated 27th March 1903.	6,101 11 0	..	6,101 11 0	1,318 10 0	2,783 13 0	104 1 0	..
Masulipatam ..	8,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, No 155 M., dated 28th January 1905, and No. 1121-1, Financial, dated 12th March 1906, and No 355 M., dated 17th March 1906.	521 16 4	..	521 16 4	46 1 0	475 14 8	37 4 4	..
	9,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, No 4124-1, Financial, dated 6th October 1908, and No. 1058 M., dated 19th September 1908, and No 816-1, Financial, dated 29th January 1909, and No 92 M., dated 25th January 1909.	3,076 4 6	..	3,076 4 6	988 15 2	2,089 5 4	122 0 10	..

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916–1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
	Rs. A. P.		*Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards*—cont.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Municipalities—cont.										
Kumbakonam ..	10,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 2814 M., dated 18th December 1907, No. 415 M., dated 12th March 1909, and No. 1230-1, Financial, dated 16th March 1908.	2,324 0 0	..	2,324 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,184 0 0	97 10 0	..
	17,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No 946 M., dated 14th May 1914, No 1512 M., dated 16th August 1914, and Madras Government, No 6071-1, Financial, dated 16th September 1914.	16,429 0 0	..	16,429 0 0	593 12 0	15,835 3 0	647 2 0	..
Negapatam ..	30,000 0 0	6	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1537 M., dated 22nd October 1904, and No. 384 M., dated 14th February 1905.	15,405 12 2	..	15,405 12 2	1,551 12 4	14,853 13 10	854 2 0	..
	4,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1895 M., dated 26th November 1894, and No. 402 M., dated 6th March 1896.	2,134 6 0	..	2,134 6 0	859 13 9	2,475 21 0	104 6 0	..
	15,000 0 0	6	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1310 M., dated 4th August 1908, No. 4508-1, Financial, dated 2nd November 1908, and No. 1464 M., dated 10th October 1908.	5,181 0 6	..	5,135 0 6	1,643 9 9	4,491 4 9	264 5 6	..
	4,20,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, No. 849 M., dated 16th March 1913, No. 3041, Financial, dated 17th March 1913, and No. 927 M., dated 8th May 1913.	3,77,972 15 4	..	3,77,972 15 4	16,805 1 4	3,61,167 14 0	15,438 16 0	..
Salem ..	80,000 0 0	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1075-A., dated 22nd February 1906, and No. 2403 M., dated 3rd December 1906	73,314 0 3	..	73,314 0 3	2,564 0 4	70,750 0 0	2,920 0 4	..
	4,500 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 66 M., dated 19th January 1910, and Madras Government No. 307-1, Financial, dated 14th January 1910.	7,792 0 0	..	7,792 0 0	706 4 2	7,085 15 10	(a) 311 13 0	..
Ootacamund ..	31,500 0 0	5	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1391 M., dated 21st September 1901, and No. 1908 M., dated 23rd December 1901.	22,928 0 3	..	23,023 0 3	1,939 13 2	21,193 0 1	491 0 10	..
	28,500 0 0	6	Madras Government, No. 654 M., dated 1st June 1907, and No 901 M., dated 20th August 1907.	10,732 0 0	..	10,732 0 0	1,353 11 2	9,379 14 0	441 0 10	49

(a) Including penal interest of Rs. 2-10.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916–1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
Municipalities—cont.	Rs. A. P.		*Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards—cont.*	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Palghat	31,000 0 0	6	Madras Government, No. 1103 M., dated 14th June 1912, and No. 2618-1, Financial, dated 1st July 1912.	18,906 3 10	..	18,906 3 10	824 12 0	17,181 7 10	720 4 0	..
	78,000 0 0	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No. 115-A, dated 8th January 1909, and Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1181 M., dated 17th July 1908, and No. 86 M., dated 19th January 1909.	54,263 13 10	..	54,263 13 10	1,547 7 2	52,716 6 8	1,874 6 10	..
Periyakulam ..	21,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, No. 1014 M., dated 26th June 1911, Madras Government, Financial, No. 6038-1, dated 22nd November 1911, and No. 1633 M., dated 2nd November 1911.	18,906 3 10	..	18,906 3 10	824 12 0	17,181 7 10	720 4 0	..
	10,000 0 0	5	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 134 M., dated 22nd January 1914, and No. 367 W., dated 9th February 1914, and No. 948 M., dated 12th May 1914, and Madras Government, Financial, No. 3982-1, dated 12th June 1914.	7,928 12 10	..	7,928 12 10	1,007 14 10	6,918 14 0	317 1 2	..
Rajahmundry.	10,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 2094 M., dated 8th October 1908, and No. 212 M., dated 6th February 1906	4,500 0 0	..	4,500 0 0	500 0 0	3,000 0 0	192 0 0	..
	1,00,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 873-1, dated 23rd February 1911, and Local and Municipal Department, No. 243 M., dated 13th February 1911.	72,968 14 2	..	72,968 14	3,078 13 6	69,876 14 8	2,910 0 0	..
Salem ..	3,00,000 0 0	4	Government of India, Finance Department, No. 3593-A, dated 2nd October 1883, Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 730 M., dated 20th April 1909, No. 163 M., dated 27th January 1910, and No. 1128 M., dated 28th July 1910.	3,17,429 8 10	..	3,17,429 8 10	9,120 13 8	3,05,308 11 8	12,697 3 10	..
	50,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1638 M., dated 14th October 1910, and No. 474 M., dated 15th March 1911, and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1281-A, dated 2nd March 1911.	45,168 10 4	..	45,168 10 4	1,085 4 0	44,083 6 4	1,806 12 8	..

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
Municipalities—cont.	Rs. A. P.		*Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards*—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Srirangam ..	54,000 0 0	6	Madras Government, No. 1249 M., dated 30th July 1913, No. 165 M., dated 24th January 1914, and No. 844, Financial, dated 11th February 1915.	54,000 0 0	..	54,000 0 0	962 0 0	53,038 0 0	1,350 0 0	..
Tanjore ..	(A) 1,00,000 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 1061, dated 10th October 1892.	58,854 0 0	....	58,854 0 0	6,315 0 8	50,539 5 4	2,416 5 0	..
"	40,196 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 735 M., dated 5th May 1910, Financial Department, No. 2761, dated 8th September 1910, and Local and Municipal, No. 1232 M., dated 22nd August 1910, and No. 123 M., dated 30th January 1911.	36,870 13 0	.	36,870 13 0	1,771 0 0	35,099 13 0	1,510 13 4	..
"	27,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, No. 351 M., dated 25th March 1912, and No. 1251-1, Financial, dated 18th July 1912, and No. 1204 M., dated 2nd July 1913.	14,870 4 2	..	14,870 4 2	867 15 10	13,907 4 4	982 0 2	..
Valliahorry ..	10,250 0 0	6	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 941 M., dated 31th June 1908, and No. 2093-1, Financial, dated 17th June 1908.	7,001 0 0	..	7,001 0 0	107 15 2	7,113 7 2	391 0 10	..
"	5,794 0 0	4	Madras Government Local and Municipal, No. 1299 M., dated 17th July 1912.	7,831 4 0	..	7,831 4 0	350 11 4	7,501 8 8	313 4 8	..
Trichinopoly ..	1,00,000 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 432, dated 9th June 1891.	30,000 0 0	..	30,000 0 0	3,333 8 4	26,666 13 8	1,370 0 0	..
"	22,000 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 514, dated 11th July 1895.	10,560 10 0	..	10,560 10 0	1,010 10 0	9,550 0 0	450 5 6	..
"	14,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 54 M., dated 11th January 1899.	13,856 10 2	..	13,856 10 2	3,144 11 10	10,211 14 4	554 0 0	..
Trichinopoly ..	20,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 219 M., dated 24th February 1902, and No. 231 M., dated 28th March 1902.	9,920 12 11	..	9,920 12 11	1,028 0 0	8,892 12 11	391 12 6	..
"	23,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, No. 1266 M., dated 16th October 1902, and No. 61 M., dated 10th January 1903.	10,018 6 8	..	10,018 6 8	1,328 8 0	8,689 14 8	402 8 8	..
"	15,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 348 M., dated 8th May 1907, and No. 1387 M., dated 8th July 1907.	13,121 6 4	..	13,121 6 4	872 8 8	12,249 7 8	524 13 8	..
Tirupati ..	70,870 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 703 M., dated 11th April 1914, communicated in Madras Government, Financial Department, Endorsement No. 2705-1, dated 2nd May 1914.	..	70,870 0 0	70,870 0 0	2,329 0 8	68,291 10 10	2,369 4 0	..

(A) The amount of the loan sanctioned is Rs. 1,50,000.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
Municipalities—cont.	Rs. a. p.		*Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards*—cont.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Tellicherry	50,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 939 M., dated 1st July 1901, and Min. No. 1571 M., dated 3rd September 1901	19,287 14 0	..	19,287 14 0	2,907 7 10	16,380 6 2	771 6 3	..
	7,500 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, Min. No. 1067 M., dated 6th August 1903, and No. 756 M., dated 30th May 1903.	3,713 0 0	..	2,713 0 0	403 0 0	2,313 11 0	140 10 4	...
Vellore	1,88,700 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal No. 2400 M., dated 15th November 1905, and Min. No. 1398 M., dated 3rd October 1913.	1,10,067 0 0	..	1,10,067 0 0	9,995 5 0	1,31,070 0 0	4,764 11 0	...
	2,10,500 0 0	4½	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, Min. No. 330 M., dated 2nd March 1897.	1,15,861 7 0	..	1,15,861 7 0	7,012 0 2	1,08,849 1 8	4,932 9 10	..
	7,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 4031 M., dated 12th January 1901.	2,294 7 8	..	2,294 7 8	423 2 0	1,871 5 10	95 12 0	..
Pitapuram ..	89,500 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 2131 M., dated 8th November 1911, No. 44 M., dated 4th January 1914, and No. 2008 M., dated 22nd December 1914, and Madras Government, No. 9113, Financial, dated 23rd December 1914.	31,500 0 0	..	31,500 0 0	1,136 10 4	30,275 5 8	1,356 0 0	...
	2,500 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 1408 M., dated 9th October 1913, No. 1232 M., dated 16th August 1913, and No. 891 M., dated 13th March 1913.	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	84 0 0	2,416 0 0	100 13 2	...
Local Fund Boards.										
District Board, Chittoor.	30,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, No. 1038-1, Financial, dated 16th February 1910, and Madras Government, No. 49 L., dated 21st January 1910, and No. 517 L., dated 31st March 1910.	19,001 0 0	..	19,001 0 0	1,038 15 4	17,962 0 8	769 0 3	..
District Board, Madura.	98,100 0 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal, No. 83-1 L., dated 21th January 1910, and No. 407 L., dated 31st March 1910.	44,000 0 0	60,100 0 0	54,100 0 0	7,842 0 0	30,708 0 0	3,317 0 7	..

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Financial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned	Rate of interest.	Date of order authorising the loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
Local Fund Boards—cont.	Rs. A. P.		*Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards*—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taluk Board, Erode,	10,000 0 0	4	Madras Government, No. 497 L., dated 8th March 1909, No. 2668-1, Financial, dated 21th July 1909, and No. 920 L., dated 14th July 1909	4,471 13 0	..	4,471 13 0	1,000 0 0	3,471 13 0	178 15 10	.
Municipalities			(Sanctioned on or after 1st October 1916 but before 1st April 1917.)							
Arakapallo ..	5,000 0 0	5	Madras Government, Local and Municipal Department, Mis No. 806 M., dated 31st March 1917, Madras Government, Financial Department Endorsement No. 2734-1 dated 31st March 1917	..	(a) 5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	..	5,000 0 0	..	..
Parlakimedi ..	3,000 0 0	6	Madras Government, Local and Municipal Department, Mis No 493 M., dated 17th March 1917, Madras Government, Financial Department Endorsement No. 2144-1, dated 21st March 1917	.	(b) 3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.	3,000 0 0	..	..
Nagapatam ..	18,350 0 0	5	Madras Government, Local and Municipal Department, Mis No. 1763 M., dated 10th October 1924, and Mis No. 324 M., dated 22nd February 1917, Madras Government, Financial Department Endorsement No. 1236-1, dated 20th February 1917,	..	(c) 18,350 0 0	18,350 0 0	..	18,350 0 0	..	..
Salem	28,000 0 0	5	Madras Government, Financial Department Endorsement No. 885-1, dated 20th January 1917, communicating Madras Government, Local and Municipal Department, Mis No 69 M., dated 17th January 1917,	..	(d) 28,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	..	28,000 0 0	..	..
Vellore	20,000 0 0	5	Madras Government, Financial Department, Endorsement No. 6602-1, dated 20th October 1916, communicating Madras Government, Local and Municipal Department, No. 1765 M., dated 12th October 1916	.	(e) 19,600 0 0	19,600 0 0	..	19,600 0 0	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	20,000 0 0	5	Madras Government, Financial Department, Endorsement No. 8268-1, dated 16th September 1916, communicating Madras Government, Local and Municipal Department, No. 1476 M., dated 12th August 1916.	..	(f) 19,500 0 0	19,500 0 0	..	19,500 0 0	..	..

(a) Drawn on 31st March 1917. (b) Drawn on 19th March 1917 (c) Drawn on 13th March 1917.
(d) Drawn on 27th February 1917. (e) Drawn on 2nd November 1916.
(f) Drawn on 24th November 1916 and the balance of Rs. 10,000 drawn on 29th May 1917.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance loan last year	Amount advanced during the year.	Total	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to receipts.	Balance of interest unpaid.
Local Fund Boards.			*Loans to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards*—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Coimbatore District Board	(a)21,238 8 0	4	Madras Government, Local and Municipal Department, Min. No 242 L., dated 17th February 1911, Madras Government, Financial Department, Endorsement No. 4707 I, dated 21st June 1911, communicating Madras Government, Local and Municipal Department, Min. No 908 L., dated 15th June 1911.	.	(b) 5,416 8 0	5,416 8 0	..	5,416 8 0	.	..
			Total loans to municipalities, etc. ..	27,71,266 2 8	2,71,709 9 9	30,42,974 8 5	1,30,230 14 8	28,42,143 9 7	1,37,627 4 9	..
			(c) *Miscellaneous Loans and Advances*							
			(Sanctioned before 1st October 1916).							
			Purchase of canoes	..	820 9 0	820 9 0	910 9 0	810 9 0	43 5 9	..
			(Sanctioned on or after 1st October 1916 but before 1st April 1917).							
			Purchase of canoes	..	(c) 42 0 0	42 0 0	.	42 0 0		
			(Sanctioned on or after 1st October 1916 but before 1st April 1917.)							
Mr Ranganathamiah (for the purchase of an oil engine, etc.	1,200 0 0	6½	Madras Government, Separate Revenue Department, No. 75, dated 14th January 1916, Government of India, Finance Department, No. 144-A, dated 24th May 1917, Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 582, dated 28th May 1917.	.	(d) 1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	1,200 0 0	..	..
			Total ..	..	1,668 0 0	1,668 0 0	910 0 0	1,668 0 0	43 5 9	..
			Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (Sanctioned before 1st October 1916).							
Madras	(e) 18,61,825 2 4	4	Madras Government Local and Municipal, No 1510 Rly. dated 12th November 1906, No. 57 L., dated 17th January 1907, No 923 L., dated 11th June 1908, and No 1660 L., dated 21st November 1908	12 80 943 7 9	..	12 80,943 7 9	30,952 1 7	11,96,597 9 .7	30,395 11 6	..

(a) The amount of the loan sanctioned is Rs. 21,250 (b) Drawn on 8th March 1917 and the balance of Rs. 16,800 drawn on 7th July 1917. (d) Drawn in October 1916

(c) Madras Government No. 278, Financial, dated 6th June 1911. (d) Revised amount under G.O. No. 1910 L., dated 21st November 1908.

(e) The sum of Rs 45 is wrongly included in my books under "Purchase of canoes sanctioned before 1st October 1916." It has been adjusted in 1917-18.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, etc., during 1916-1917—*Provincial Advances and Loans, Madras*—cont.

Corporation, etc., receiving loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance from last year	Amount advanced during the year.	Total	Amount repaid	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest received and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Total advances to cultivators	52,93,869 11 6	7,20,308 12 6	60,14,178 8 0	7,50,825 13 6	52,65,852 11 6	3,02,147 7 6	..
			Total loans to landholders, etc.	1,25,000 0 6	25,018 12 6	1,50,018 13 6	..	1,50,018 12 6	4,688 3 10	..
			Total loans to municipalities, etc.	27,71,269 2 6	2,71,705 1. 3	30,42,974 3 9	1,90,838 14 8	28,48,743 3 7	1,17,887 4 9	..
			Total miscellaneous loans, etc.	-	1,556 0 0	1,556 0 0	210 0 0	1,625 0 0	43 0 9	..
			Total ..	81,90,138 14 6	10,18,609 0 1	92,13,856 7 1	9,51,966 11 2	82,19,469 11 12	4,24,301 0 4	..
			Total Loans to Local Boards for Railway construction	12,80,945 7 2	..	12,80,945 7 2	35,632 4 7	12,45,808 2 7	66,396 13 5	..
			Grand Total, Loans and Advances ..	94,70,881 6 8	10,18,609 0 1	1,04,94,732 14 8	10,16,418 15 9	94,65,282 14 6	4,74,697 0 9	..

Octacamund, October 9, 1917.

No. 39.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—MINT.

Simla, the 20th September 1917.

No. 2117-F.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act :—

Class of gold.	Rate.	
	If shipped to India as a through bill of lading before 20th September 1917.	In all other cases.
1. Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	Rupees 15 for one sovereign.	Rupees 14-8-0 for one sovereign.
2. All other gold not included in entry No. 1 ..	Rupee 1 for every 7·53844 grains troy of fine gold.	Rupee 1 for every 7·76321 grains troy of fine gold.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, August 18, 1917.

No. 21.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 20th November 1917.

2. Under rule 21 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should apply to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council; the application should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday the 17th November 1917.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Octacamund, October 3, 1917.

No. 414.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. D. L. Suthe, District Forest Officer, Chittoor, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days from 15th October 1917 with permission to affix the Christmas holidays, provided that the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations are fulfilled.

Octacamund, October 6, 1917.

No. 415.—Under articles 264 and 345 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Gundu Rao Avargal, Forest Assistant, Board of Revenue, will be considered to have been on privilege leave from 30th July 1917 to 13th September 1917.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Octacamund, October 2, 1917.

No. 413.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. E. H. M. Bower, deputy collector, fourth grade, is granted extension of privilege leave for two days

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1917.

No. 417.—M.R.Ry. S. Amirtaswami Pillai Avargal, Superintendent, Revenue Secretariat, is appointed Forest Assistant, Board of Revenue, on probation for six months with effect from the date of joining the appointment.

No. 418.—M.R.Ry. S. V. Doraiswami Ayyangar, Head Clerk of the Forest section in the Office of the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Forest Assistant Board of Revenue, from 30th July 1917 to 13th September 1917 and to be sub. *pro tem* Forest Assistant from 14th September 1917 to date of relief by M.R.Ry. S. Amirtaswami Pillai.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, September 29, 1917.

No. 419.—The following postings of deputy Collectors are ordered :—

Mr. Edward Henry Mitchell Bower, on return from leave, to general duty, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Kolathur Srinivasa Rao Saheb Avargal, from general duty, Madras, to general duty, Salem.

Udumalpet Haji Ahmad Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur, from general duty, Salem, to the Salem treasury.

Muhammad Tamim-ud-din Qadiri Sahib Bahadur, on completion of special duty, South Arcot, to general duty, South Arcot.

M.R.Ry. Dharmapuri Venkatapattayum Srikantayya Garu, on return from leave, to the Vizagapatam treasury.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvadi Sundaresa Ayyar Jambunatha Ayyar Avargal, on completion of survey training, to general duty, North Arcot.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1917.

No. 420.—The following postings of forest officers are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. M. R. Sardaram Ayyar Avargal, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, Chittoor, vice Mr. D. L. Sathe, granted leave.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1917.

Mr. J. A. Master, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, Bellary, during the absence of Mr. T. A. Whitehead, on military duty or until further orders.

M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramanan Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari, during the absence of Mr. B. F. Rigold on military duty or until further orders.

SERVICES PLACED.

Ootacamund, October 8, 1917.

No. 421.—The services of Dr. W. H. Harrison, Agricultural Chemist, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment as Imperial Agricultural Chemist.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ootacamund, September 28, 1917.

No. 422.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

Simla, the 18th September 1917.

No. 10957.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods, Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to the Department notification No. 415, dated the 21st July 1917, as subsequently amended, viz. :—

Additions.

Fenton, A. R. & Co.	Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ld.
Harrison, G. F. L.	Sparkle Aerated Water Factory, Ld.
Pecha, M. J.	Whitehead & Co.
Peeting Dye Works, Peeting.	

Removal.

Australian Produce Co., Shanghai.

A

Corrections.

American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, should read—Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai.
Karimbakth, H. A. J., should read—Kerimbakah, H. A. G.
Morse, G. S. & Co., should read—American Sales Corporation.

No. 11117.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct (1) that the sum of Rs. 12-13-9 held by the Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras, on account of the dividend payable by the Madras Glass Works, Limited (in liquidation), to John Hagenbeck, a hostile foreigner within the meaning of the said Act, be vested in the said Custodian, and (2) that the said Custodian shall have power to deal with the said money in such manner as the Government of Madras may direct.

No. 10982.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in this department notification No. 7762, dated the 7th July 1917, as subsequently amended, viz :—

SCHEDULE.

Additions.

Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay

Graeff, Fritz, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Ritter, Otto, Yacuiba.
Yanovich, Jorge, Oruro.

Brazil.

Almeida, Mairo de, Rio de Janeiro.
Lucas and Company (*see* Malina, Manuel Lopes Agaro).

Chile.

Brinkhart and Company (late Vogt and Company), Valparaiso.
Roland Linie, Valparaiso.

Colombia.

Wessels, Bernhard, Puerto Mongas.

Iceland and Faroe Islands.

Andersen, Hans, Adalstraeti 16, Reykjavik.
Andersen, H., and Son, Adalstraeti 16, Reykjavik.

Netherland East Indies.

Ang Tiao Tsij, Batavia.
Ban Kiet Chong, Medan.
Borneo Houthandel, N. V., Bandjarmasin.
Bruggeman, K., Macassar.
Chartered Servants Agency, The, Medan.
Dornum, A. van (Miss), Samarang.
Guan Joo and Company, Medan.
Haanreedts, J., Samarang.
Hakkert, H. J. G., Kesta Radja, Sumatra.
Hin Huat, Medan.
Hoevan, Jan des Amorie Van Der, Batavia.
Hortmann, E. J. Calias J. Hortmann), Samarang.
"Java" Koffie-Extract Compagnie N. V., Sourabaya.
Khoe Ho Tin, Batavia.
Kim Ngean (or Thean Kim Ngean), Medan.
Liem Eng Tee, Kanie.
Liem Sian Sien, Narcissar.
Liem Sian, Djie, Angir
Metz, A., Langsa, Sumatra.
Ong Eng Tee, Medan.
Schrtij, J., Sibolga, Sumatra.
Suhl, H., Pontianak, Borneo
Sumatra Estates Supply Agency, The, Medan.
Tan Kah Tee and Zonen, Manado, Celebes.
Tengnagel's de Raad, Mrs. J. W., Sourabaya.
Thean Kim Ngean (*see* Kim Ngean).
Union Sumatra Trading Company, The, Medan.

Norway.

Aalesunds Packing Company, Aalesund.
Bergen Packing Company, Dorene per Bergen, Bergensfjord Sardine Company, Bergen.
Garborg, Inge, and Company (C.H Bernau's Eft.), Haadhuusgt 20, Christiania.
Grosnath, Juhs., and Company, A/S., Skotsn, Christiania.
Halseland Canning Company, The, Larvig, Stavanger.
Hermetikfa' rikernes Isktjenkontor, Aalesund.
Lofotens Hermetikfabrik A/S. (Lofoten Preserving Company's Efterfolger), Kabelvaag.

Peru.

Canicoa, Olicerio, Lima
Jaecke, Lima.
Zettel, J., Lima

Spain.

Abasolo, José Eusebio, Bilbao.
Arias, José Jesus, Corunna.
Ballesteros, Julio, Calle Cuarto 19, Valaama.
Barrera, Juan de Dios, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Benedix, Clara, Madrid.
Cortes, Pedro, Calle Comercio 14, Inca, Majorca.
Deutsch, F., Malaga
Editorial Vizcaino, El, Calle Henao 6, Bilbao.
Fiol, Bartolomé, Inca, Majorca.
Frigo, De, and Company, Calle Cortes 587, Barcelona.
Gailland, Alfred, and Company, Plaza Adriano 16, Barcelona.
Granfenhain, Carlos, Calle 13, Bilbao.
Hermoso Kith, Rafael, Santa Teresa 1, Sevilla.
Heymann, Mauricio, and Company, Calle Conde del Asalto 63, Barcelona.
Kith (*see* Hermoso Kith, Rafael)
Kleber, Bernardo Pomar (*see* Pomar Kleber, Bernardo).
Kruger, Enrique, Cortes 684, Barcelona
Lauffer and Company (Successors of Kribben and Company), Calle Juan de Mena 7, and Calle Alarcon 6, Madrid
Maggio, Enrique Nicolas, Malaga.
Marin Hermanos, Aguilas.
Martilo, Maria Cortes 640, 30-2a, Barcelona
Neumaticos Continental, Sociedad Anonima Española (formerly Continental Tyre and Rubber Company), Segunda 6, Madrid; and Paseo de Garcia 61, Barcelona.
Penarrin, José, y Cia., Huerta Pintada, Jerez de la Frontera.
Penas, Hijos de Francisco de las, Almeda de Colon 26, Malaga.
Pomar Kleber, Bernardo, Calle Milagro 11, Palma, de Mallorca.
Reuter (a German employed by Conrad Vogt), Santa Cruz, Tenerife; and Las Palmas Grand Canary.
Saavedra, Viuda de, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Silvestrini, Arturo, Malaga.
Tiempo, El, Barcelona.

Valdespino, A. E., y Hermann, Poso del Olivo 16, Jerez de la Frontera.
Villanueva, Hijo y Sobrino de M., Burgos.
Villanueva, Justiniano M., Teatro Espolon, Burgos.

Sweden.

Anderson, Uno (partner of Hafwerlung and Anderson), Engelbrektsgatan 37, and V. Hamngatan 23, Gothenburg.
Cornelius, Gustaf, Hamng. 1, Stockholm.
Fritsch, W., Landskrona.
Göteborg's Hartsoljef argfabrik A/B., Jacobsdal i Angyte, Gothenburg.
Heinrich, R. F., Odengatan 11, Stockholm.
Hafwerberg and Anderson, V. Hamngatan 23, Gothenburg.
Isselhorst, Wester and Company Kommanditbolaget, Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Jurell and Company, Kommandit-bolaget Nyköping.
Köpeng A/B., Gothenburg.
Larsson, L. E., and Company A/B., Uppsala.
Lejonett's Apoteket Droghandel, Stortorget 8 and 10, and Södergt. 9, Malmö. (No connection with Lejonet Apoteket Droghandel, Gothenburg).
Norman Angfartyga A/B., Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg.
Nylen Martin T. N., Malartorget 15, Stockholm.
Sackmanns, H., A/B., Drottninggatan 86, Stockholm.
Skandinaviska Export Kontoret, Halsingborg.
Strauss Grufve A/B., Kärberg.
Ursell's, B., Efs., Trieswaldsgt. 3, Stockholm.
Wennerlund, H. Edward, Prinsgatan 4, and Bryggareg 4, Gothenburg.
Witte, Frantz, and Company A/B., Barnareg. 14, Gothenburg; and Brunnsbacken 6, Stockholm.

Venezuela.

Abad, Antonio, F., Ciudad Bolivar.
Burnowitz, Ernesto, Ciudad Bolivar.
Boscuogra, L., La Guayra.
Gish, Alfred, Ciudad Bolivar.
Guevara, Luis Felipe, Hijo, Ciudad Bolivar.
Valenilher, Behrens and Company, Caracas; Puerto Cabello and La Guayra.

REMOVALS.

Ecuador.

Jaime, Enrique T., Esmeraldas.

Norway.

Sundt, Brodrene, Verktoimaskinfabrik, A/S., Lakkegt. 55-59, Christiania.

Persia.

Hashedi Ismail Salmasi, Kerman.

Spain.

Ruiz Garcia, Fernando, Infantas 1, Santander.

Venezuela.

Bantmaster, Aurelio, Caracas.

VARIATIONS.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been included in the schedule appended to this department notification No. 7702, dated the 7th July 1917, as subsequently amended, as under:—

Brazil

Lichtenfels, Bernardo, (alias Brandt), Avenue Centrale 57, Rio de Janeiro; and Sao Paulo
Molina, Manoel Lopes Agero (Casa Lucas) (Lucas and Company) Avenida Passos 36 38, Rio de Janeiro

Chile.

Girardi Hermanos, Tocopilla, *should read* Girardi and Company, Tocopilla.

Norway.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (*see* Fiskegarnsfabrik).
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik) Chr. Augs Gade 32-34, Christiansand.

Peru.

Hassler and Michelsen (Antigua Casa Francisco Wiebe), Trujillo.
Antigua Casa Francisco Wiebe (see Hassler and Michelsen).

Venezuela.

Marquez, Lino Bonsio, Ciudad Bolivar, *should read* Bonso Marquez, Lino, Ciudad Bolivar

NOTE (1).—Where a person or firm mentioned in the list has more than one address in the country, or group of countries under which the name of the person or firm appears, all dealings in that country, or in any country in the group, with such person or firm are prohibited, even in cases where one only of the addresses or one only of the countries is specifically mentioned.

NOTE (2).—Trading is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 26th June, and 10th November 1915 (which were published as Notifications in this Department Nos. 1721-W. and 3311-W., dated respectively the 24th July and 18th December 1915), with any person or firm of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa. Persons or firms are therefore prohibited from trading with any person or firm of enemy nationality in any of those countries, even though such person or firm is not mentioned by name in the Statutory List.

NOTE (3).—It is not compulsory for firms in Holland and the Netherland East Indies to be registered under names commencing with descriptive terms such as "Handel Maatschappij" (Trading Company) or "Naamloose Vennootschap" (Limited Liability Company). In such cases it has been found more convenient to publish the firm under its proper name followed by the general descriptive term—"Handel Maatschappij" or "Naamloose Vennootschap" (N.V.) as in the case of an English company. For instance Handel Maatschappij van den Berg and Company, and Naamloose Vennootschap de Koneeuwsch Dampvaart Firma will be found under "Berg" and "Koninck" respectively, and not under "Handel" or "Naamloose."

No. 11066.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to the department notification No. 6385-C.W., dated the 12th May 1917, as subsequently amended, viz.:—

Delete the existing entries—

"(c) Candles made from paraffin wax."
"(c) Paraffin wax, including candles made therefrom."
"(c) Wax paraffin, including candles made therefrom."

Add as new entries:—

"(c) Candles made from paraffin wax."
"(c) Paraffin wax, including candles made therefrom."
"(c) Wax, paraffin, including candles made therefrom."

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st September 1917.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1089.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers are granted the temporary rank of Captain (without pay and allowances of that rank), subject to His Majesty's approval, while employed as Assistant Recruiting Officers, with effect from the date specified :—

Second Lieutenant Edward Francis Thomas } 4th September 1917.
Second Lieutenant Alexander John Rappell }

Ootacamund, September 24, 1917.

No. 423.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that the areas specified below, which were declared to be reserved forests under section 16 of the Act in notification No. 447, dated 18th August 1895, published on page 944 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th August 1895, shall cease to be reserved forests with effect from 1st November 1917 :—

Specification of lands disafforested.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village	Area in acres.	Boundaries.
1. Portion of Vayalkunda extension.	Cuddapah.	Rajampet.	Kollamadugu.	6	*North and east.*—Starting from a point on the west bank of the Cheyar river at a distance of 7 chains north-west of the south-west corner of S. No. 110 of Kollamadugu village the boundary follows the same bank of the river eastwards up to the north-east corner of S. No. 104 of the same village. *South and west.*—Thence the line runs westwards along the northern and western boundary of the khandam No. 3 of the same village to the south-west corner of S. No. 110 of the same village, thence a straight line north-west to the starting point. *Brief description.*—Vide reasons for disafforestation. *Reasons for disafforestation.*—The bit includes certain survey fields containing wells used for irrigation and a burial-ground which have been in enjoyment from time immemorial. The remaining portion is river bank fit for no purpose. The bit falls outside the reserve according to the boundary on the ground and it is now proposed to adopt this boundary which agrees with reserve as the legal boundary of the reserve by disafforesting the bit.
2. Portion of Vayalkunda extension.	Cuddapah	Rajampet.	Kollamadugu.	1·01	*North.*—Starting from the south-west corner of S. No. 93 of Kollamadugu village, the boundary runs along the southern boundary of the said field to its south-east corner on the west bank of the Cheyar river. *East.*—Thence the line runs southwards along the west bank of the Cheyar river to the south-east corner of S. No. 91 of Kollamadugu village. *South.*—Thence the line runs westwards along the southern boundary of S. No. 30 of Kollamadugu village to the south-west corner of the same field. *West.*—Thence the line runs along the western boundary of S. No. 91 of Kollamadugu village to its north-west corner, thence a straight line northwards to the starting point. *Brief description.*—Vide reasons for disafforestation. *Reasons for disafforestation.*—This bit contains S. No. 94 which has been in enjoyment from time immemorial. The remaining portion is useless sand. The bit falls outside the reserve according to the boundary on the ground. It is now proposed to adopt this boundary which agrees with reserve as the legal boundary of the reserve by disafforesting the bit.

ERRATA.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1917.

In notification No. 386, dated 6th September 1917, published at page 1097 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 11th September 1917 *for* "page 1423" *read* "page 1243".

Ootacamund, September 24, 1917.

In notification No. 447, dated 18th August 1895, published under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) on page 944 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th August 1895—

(1) *Delete* the word "and" occurring in line 10 of the 'East' boundary, and
(2) *insert* the words "and southern" between the words "western" and "limits" occurring in the same line.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, September 26, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·94 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village sites of Pratimuka and Malapalli, hamlets of Chedeyapalem, Repalle taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector for extension of village sites, Guntur district, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector at Tenali and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
	Guntur district, Repalle taluk, Chedeyapalem village.		
Government wet, S. No. 240-146 L.	Immaneni Narasimham, Immaneni Ramayya, Immaneni Gopalaswami, Immaneni Venkayya and Immaneni Arjayya	North, No. 240-156-2; east No. 240-147, south, No. 240-169, west, No. 240-168-1	1·37
Do. No. 1003-3.	Vemuri Ramayya	North, No. 1003-2; east, No. 1004, south, No. 1002; west, No. 1002-2	0·44
Do. No. 1003-4.	Do.	North, No. 1003-2, east, No. 1004-5 A, south, No. 1002-1; west, No. 1003-3	0·31
Do. No. 1004-5 A.	Do.	North, No. 1004-a, east, No. 1004-5 B; south, No. 1001-3 A, west, No. 1003-4	0·37
Do. No. 240-4-1 B.	Divi Venkaiah ammdu.. —	North, No. 240-10, east, No. 240, south, Nos. 240-4 1 E and 240-6 2; west, No. 240-5 1 D.	0·75
Do. No. 240-5 2 F.	Do	North and east, No. 240-5 1 D, south, No. 240-5 2 A, B, C, D and E.	0·13
Do. No. 240-5 2 A.	(1) Bandreddi Peda Rayayya, (2) Bandreddi Raghavayya, (3) Bandreddi Venkataswami, sons of Narasayya and (2) a d (3) being minors by guardian-mother Somamma.	North, No. 240-5 2 F; east, No. 245 d 1 D; south, No. 240-6, west, No. 240-4 2 S	d 15
Do. No. 240-6 2 C.	Do, do.	North, No. 240-6 2 F, east, No. 240-5 2 B, south No. 240-6, west No. 240-5 2 D.	0·1h
Do. No. 240-5 2 D	Do. do.	North, No. 240-6 2 F, east, No. 240-5 2 C; south, No. 240-6; west, No. 240-5 2 F.	0 1d
Do. No. 240-5 2 B	Vedda Venkaiah	North, No. 240-5 2 F, east, No. 240-5 d A; south, No. 240-6; west, No. 240-5 2 C.	d·17
		Total ..	3·d4

Ootacamund, September 25, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of site of the amsam cutcherry at Olavilai; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acres.
	Malabar district, Kottayam taluk, Erimpala village.		
Kyotwari, garden, portion of S. No. 27C-3.	Owner, Vayalaveettil Ayisumma; occupier, Ayittahandi Pathummayil Ayissu.	North, S. Nos. 27 C-4 and 27 C-5, east, S. Nos. 27 C-9 and 27 C-2 A, south S. No. 27 C-B d; west, S. Nos 27 C-B-10 and 27 C-B 6.	0·05

A. R. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1917.

Mr. William John Joseph Hawley, Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, is appointed as Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in succession to the Hon'ble Colonel William Montague Ellis, R.E., C.I.E., who will cease to be in civil employ from the 15th October 1917.

Ootacamund, October 4, 1917.

Mr. Vincent Hart, Executive Engineer, Coimbatore division, is, in addition to his own duties, appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, in relief of Mr. W. J. J. Howley and pending the arrival of Mr. O. T. Mullings.

PROMOTIONS.

Ootacamund, October 1, 1917.

M.R.Ry. A. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary and Subdivisional Officer, Gudur Subdivision (headquarters, Nellore), Nellore division, to be Sub Engineer, sixth grade, officiating from 8th May 1917 to 26th June 1917 and from 3rd July 1917 to 14th July 1917, during the privilege leave of M.R.Ry. A. Rajam Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, third grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, and to be temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 from 27th June 1917 to 2nd July 1917.

M.R.Ry. Kongam Rama Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary and Subdivisional Officer, headquarters subdivision, Kurnool division, to be temporary Sub Engineer, from 4th July 1917 and for so long as he holds charge of a subdivision or its equivalent.

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Sambasiva Ayyar Arunachala Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary and Subdivisional Officer, Cuddalore Subdivision (headquarters, Cuddalore), to be temporary Sub-Engineer, from 15th July 1917 and for so long as he holds charge of a subdivision or its equivalent.

M.R.Ry. Y. Harinarayana, Supervisor, second grade, temporary and Subdivisional Officer, Yellamanchili Subdivision (headquarters, Yellamanchili), Vizagapatam division, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating from 27th June 1917 to 7th August 1917, against the following events :—

(i) from 27th June 1917 to 2nd July 1917, during the privilege leave of M.R.Ry. A. Rajam Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, third grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer.

(ii) from 3rd July 1917 to 14th July 1917, during the joining time of M.R.Ry Kulathura Ayyar Panchanatha Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade.

(iii) from 15th July 1917 to 7th August 1917, during the privilege leave of Sub-Conductor, Thomas Grant, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade.

2. The notifications in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th May 1917 and 4th September 1917, granting promotions to M.R.Ry. A. Kuppuswami Ayyar and M.R.Ry. Tanjore Sambasiva Ayyar Arunachala Ayyar, respectively are cancelled.

NOTIFICATION.

The following extract from Part I, page 1496 of *Gazette of India*, dated 1st September 1917, is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st August 1917.

ARMY RESERVE.

No. 1429.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval.

* * * * * * *

Infantry Branch.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

* * * * * *

Karl Theodore Berthold Trosler—Dated 5th July 1917.

* * * * * *

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P. W.D.

ERRATA.

Ootacamund, October 8, 1917.

In item 2 of the schedule appended to the notification for the acquisition of 7 cents of land in Ramsagar, Hospet taluk, Bellary district, published on page 1113, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th September 1917 :—

(1) *for* "No 64 B" in column 1 *read* "No. 65 B."

(2) *for* "Barikara Gowravan" in column 2 *read* "Barikara Gowravva."

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, September 25, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·48 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an approach road to Taluk office, Tiruchendur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Tiruchendur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Tiruchendur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly district, Tiruchendur taluk, Kitha Tiruchendur village.		
Dry, S No 222-2.	Dharmapuram Mutavu, hukdar Palani Kumara Tambiran, dec'd; present hukdar, Siraganna Doshar,	North, S. No. 223, east, S. No. 221-3; south, S. No 241-1, west, S. No. 222-1.	acre. 0·37
Nattam, 241-2B.	Do. do.	North, S No. 227-2; east, S. No. 241-1; south, Salai street; west, Melam.	0·11
		Total ..	0·48

Ootacamund, September 26, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing an outpost and Police huts at Duttalur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Atmakur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Atmakur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Udayagiri taluk, Duttalur village.		
Dry, S. No. 1237 ..	Kambham Venkatrayudu, Kambham China Vengal Reddi, Kambham Venkatayya and Kambham Seethamma, widow of deceased Kambham Subba Reddi, guardian Singarapu Gurumoorthy.	North, No. 1241 Nayadu tank bed; east, No. 1538 Kanigiri-Pamur road; south, No. 1236 Kanigiri-Udayagiri road; west, No. 1242 Nayadu tank bed.	acs 4 16

Ootacamund, August 22, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·32 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the police lines at Charmadi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar of Beltangadi is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Beltangadi and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Kanara district, Uppinangadi taluk, Charmadi village.		
Dry S. No. 148-1 A.	Owner-Subbirshetta, guardian of minor Annu the Padmanabha.	North, S. No. 149, east, S. Nos. 148-1B and 148; south, S. Nos 198 and 170; west, S. Nos. 181, 180 and 180-2	acs. 1·32

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Ootacamund, October 4, 1917.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·13 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for distributary channel under Yellanur tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gooty, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or punnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
			Acs.
Anantapur district, Singapatnam, Yellanur village.			
Inam, wet religious, S. No. 813.	Sri Venkatachalapatiswami ..	North, No. 841; east, a portion of No. 842; south, No. 844; west, a portion of No. 842.	0·12
Govt., wet, S. No. 644.	Sanjiva Kanta Boldi ..	North, No. 642, east, a portion of No. 844, south, No. 631; west, a portion of Nos. 644, 702 & 701.	0 30
Personal, inam, wet, S. No. 651.	Jayalat Venkata Ramanachala ..	North, No. 646; east, a portion of No. 651; south, No. 662; west a portion of No. 651.	0 18
Inam, wet, religious, S. No. 662	Sri Venkatachalapatiswami ..	North, No. 651, east, a portion of No. 652; south, No. 663, west, a portion of No. 652.	0·10
Personal, inam wet S. No. 667.	Chippagiri Rangayya ..	North, No. 662, east, a portion of No. 667; south and west, No. 668.	0·32
Do. S. No. 668	Do. ..	North, No. 661, west, No. 667 and a portion of No. 666; south, No. 673; west, a portion of No. 669	0 20
Govt., wet, S. No. 684 B.	Venkata Subba Rau	North No. 685; east, a portion of No. 684 B, south, No. 840, west, No. 687.	0 06
Do. S. No. 685.	Srinivasa Acharlu	North, No. 673, east, a portion of No. 685; south No. 684 B, west, a portion of No. 686.	0·24
		Total ..	1·12

Ootacamund, October 1, 1917.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·14 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field bodi in Nerimandi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or punnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acre.
Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Nerimandi village.			
Govt., dry, No. 66-2 A-1.	Vandanatla Seshayya, Addagarrala Narappa, Vandanatla Venkanna being minor mother and guardian Subbamma.	North, No. 67; east No. 66-2 A-1; south, No. 66-2 E-2; west, No. 66-1 A and 66	0·06
Do. No. 66-2 E 3.	Addagarrala Kanlamma ..	North, No. 66-2 A-2, east, No. 66-2 E-3; south, No. 66-2 F, west, No. 66.	0 03
Do. No. 66-2 F 2.	Addagarrala Seshayya ..	North, No. 66-2 E-2, east, No. 66-2 F-1; south, No. 71, west, No. 66 H.	0·05
		Total ..	0·14

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field bodi in Mummidivaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Amalapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Amalapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Amalapur taluk, Mamidikuram village.			
Jiroyati, wet, No. 220-3.	Kothamuri Narayanma ..	North, east and south, No 220-3; west, No. 226-4.	acres. 2 01

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·01 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a bridle path along the Vennar bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or peramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No 42, Punnanyanallur village			
			acres
Dry, S. No. 173 B ..	11. Appavu Pumkkhan; anjeyar, Elangaravelu.	North, No 170 A, east, No. 171 B; south, No. 173 C; west, No 169.	3 00
Do. No. 171 B ..	Do. do.	North, No 171 A; east, No. 174 B; south, No 174 C, west, No 170 S.	3·01
Do. .	Tayyalu, 60. Venkatachalam, 61 Vellaelu Nadaras and 50 Thalamyya Nattar.	Do. do.	0 32
Do. ..	57. Sami Nadan and Karutha Nadan	Do. do.	2 07
Do. ..	120. Arangabala Pumkkhan	Do. do.	0·03
Do. ..	61. Ayyam Perumal Nadan and 70 Venkatachalam Vanavarni Nadaran.	Do. do.	3·02
Do. ..	69. Vadivelu	Do. do.	0·01
Do. ..	70. Subramania Pumkkhan ..	Do. do.	0·01
Do. No. 174 B ..	Do. do.	North, No 174 A, east, Rodalur; south, No. 174 C, west, No. 171 B	0 01
Do. ..	Sappa Nadan	Do do.	0·03
Do. ..	60. Narayana Kadaram ..	Do. do.	0·03
Do ..	70. Akshayya Kadaran Thayyalu.	Do. do.	0 13
No. 36. Rodalur village.			
Dry, S. No. 343 E ..	119. Syed Adam Sahib ..	North No. 304 D; east, No. 328 south, No. 342 E-1, west, Vinnamangalam	0 01
Wet, S. No. 324 B-2.	10. Subramania Ayyar ..	North, No 324 B-1, east, No. 324 A-2; south, No 324 B 3, west, No. 324 C	0·05
Do. No. 324 A-3.	Abdul Rahiman	North, No 321 A-1, east, No. 323 A-1; south, No 324 A 3, west, No. 324 B-1	0 06
Do. S. No. 323 E-2.	108. A. G. Krishnaswami Ayyar,	North, No. 322 E, east, No. 322 D-2; south, No. 323 F-3, west, No 324 A-2.	0 03
Do. S. No. 322 D-2.	Do.	North, No. 323 F, east, No 323 F-2; south, No. 322 D-3; west, No 323 E-2	0·01
Do. S. No. 318 C-2.	Do.	North, No 318 C-1; east, Annam agraharam; south, No. 323 C-3; west, No. 332 D-3.	0·02
Do. S. No. 321 A-2.	348. Raja Gobi	North, No. 3.3 A, east, Annam agraharam; south, No 322 A-3; west, Annam agraharam.	0·01
Do. S. No. 322 A-2.	Do.	North, No 322 A-1; east, No. 322 B-1, south, No 322 A-3, west, Annam agraharam	0·04
Do. S. No. 329 E-2.	136. M. Venkataramu Ayyar ..	North, No 321 B-1, east, No. 322 C 2; south, No. 329 E-3, west, No 330 A-3.	0 03
Do. S. No. 324 C-1.	9. Subba Ayyar	North, No. 324 C-1, east, No. 322 D-2; south, No 322 C-3; west, No. 321 B 2.	0·04
Do. S. No. 319 D-3.	Karuppar, Kandaswami Narbandar	North, No. 319 D-1; east, No 321 A-2; south, No 321 D 3, west, No. 316 C-3,	0 01
Do. S. No. 321 A-2.	136. Minakshi Ammal ..	North, No. 321 A-1, east, No. 321 B-2; south, No 321 A-3, west, No 323 D-2.	0 02
Do. S. No. 321 B-2.	136. K. Narayana Ayyar ..	North, No 321 B-1; east, No. 321 C-2; south, No 321 E-3 west, No. 321 A-2.	0·01
Do. S. No. 321 C-2.	136. Minakshi Ammal .	North, No. 321 C-1; east, No. 321 E; south, No. 321 C-3, west, No. 321 B-2.	0 05
		Total ..	0 51

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 2ND AND 9TH OCTOBER 1917.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886.—Recording the report on the work done under the — during the year 1916-17.—G.O. No. 1971 (Home Miscellaneous), dated 20th September 1917. [1 s.].

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.—Directing the superintendent, Government Press, to print 500 copies of M. R. Ry. V. Ranga Acharyar's publication entitled "A topographical list of the Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency." G.O. No. 1150, Home (Education), dated 7th August 1917. [9 ar.]

EXAMINATIONS.—Directing that Hindustani should be recognised in future as one of the vernacular languages in which candidates may appear for translation and other compulsory vernacular tests. G.O. No. 1365, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 18th September 1917. [1 s.].

HOSPITALS.—Passing orders in regard to the aid to be given towards the establishment of — in rented buildings by Managers of allied institutions. G.O. No. 1197, Home (Education), dated 17th September 1917 [1 s].

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—The — of the Anantapur District Board for 1916-17, reported with remarks. G.O. No. 1215, L. & M. (Local), 16th August 1917 [2 ar.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—The — of the Coimbatore District Board for 1916-17, reported with remarks. G.O. No. 1230, L. & M. (Local), 28th August 1917. [2 ar.]

BOARDS.—Rearrangement of electoral circles under the Bandar Taluk Board, Kistna, proposed in G.O. No. 827 L., dated 22nd June 1917, confirmed. G.O. No. 1297, L. & M. (Local), 10th September 1917. [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—The — of the Rajahmundry municipality for the year 1916-17, reported with remarks. G.O. No. 1178, L. & M. (Municipal), 29th August 1917. [1 s.]

WATER SUPPLY.—A committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer appointed to inspect and report on the Madras — Works and on the supply to the City generally. G.O. No. 1276, L. & M. (Municipal), 15th September 1917.

[*N.B.*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9 1917. [Price, 6 *pies*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 8.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 860-F.

Delhi, the 1st March 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates (Issue of 1917-18).

Principal and interest secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

* * * * * *

POST OFFICE SECTION.

(Special provisions for applications through the Post Office.)

20. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

21. *Form of application.*—Applications must be made in the special form prescribed in Annexure B.

22. *Maximum and minimum amounts.*—Applications through the Post Office must be *for* sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 47.

Note.—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1925—47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

23. *Amounts payable.*—Amounts applied for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 22.

14. *Method of payment.*—The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings bank account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

15. *Securities.*—Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

16. *Income-tax.*—Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

17. *Interest.*—Interest due from the date of payment of the amount applied for to the next regular date of half yearly payment of interest (15th August 1917 or 15th February 1918 as the case may be) will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the Securities. Future interest will begin to accrue

from the 16th August 1917 when payment of the amount applied for is made on or before the 15th August 1917 and

from the 15th February 1918 when payment of the amount applied for is made after the 15th August 1917.

18. *Conversion.*—An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above either in the manner stated in clause 17, or through the agency of the Post Office as in clause 19.

19. Conversion of securities of the 5 per cent, of any of the 3½ per cent Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1915–17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 8, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the converter through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November 1917 and before the 15th January 1918.

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up, and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

20. If the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights covered by the Conversion warrant, the holder will receive from the Post Office a fresh warrant for the difference, unless the unutilised amount is less than Rs. 500, in which case the warrant for the difference will be issued only on special application being made.

21. A Conversion warrant issued through the Post Office may be sub-divided on application by the holder to the Public Debt Office, in the manner stated in clause 10.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 AND RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

22. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the *1st April* 1917 at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

23. These Certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure C attached, and will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10	obtainable on payment of	Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20	" " "	Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50	" "	Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100	" "	Rs. 77-8

24. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the table attached as Annexure D.

25. Such payment will ordinarily be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the Certificate. But on application to the Postmaster of the office of issue and on cause being shown payment at any other Post Office maintaining savings bank business may be permitted.

26. No income-tax will be levied on these Certificates.

27. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent, 3½ per cent or 4 per cent Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

28. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

29. These Certificates will be kept, if so desired, in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

30. Forms of application for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

(By order of the Governor-General in Council)

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5 per cent War Loan 1928—1947.

To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917.
This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) _____
hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (b) _____
of the above-mentioned issue.

In payment (c) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs. _____ / by cheque Rs. _____

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. _____ from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(a) *Name to be legibly.*
(b) *Figures and words should be written here.*
(c) *Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the space provided. The unnecessary items, if any, should be scored out.*

(A) (d) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(i) my existing Savings Bank Account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office.
(ii) a Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(i) Inscribed on Stock
(ii) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury.

_____ Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
_____ Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion of securities of the 3 per cent or of any of the 3½ per cent Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1916–17, of the Government of India under the terms specified in clause 3 of the notification quoted above may also be delivered to me.

Signature _____
Address _____
Date _____ 1917.

(d) *Please fill up either A or B and score out the other.*
Clause (i) to be struck through if the applicant has no account already open.

Date of presentation at the Post Office. _____
(*To be noted by the receiving Post Master.*)

Head Office Stamp

Register No. _____
(*To be noted by the Head Post Master.*)

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5½ per cent War Bonds 1920: 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

(To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917.
This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) _____ hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (b) _____ in (c) War Bonds 1920. _____ War Bonds 1922.

In payment (d) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs. _____ / by cheque Rs. _____

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. _____ from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(a) *Name to be legibly.*
(b) *Figures and words should be written here.*
(c) *Strike out one or both lines.*
(d) *Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the space provided. The unnecessary words, if any, should be scored out.*

(f) Please fill up either A or B and cross out the other.

Clause (i) to be scored through if the applicant does not consent thereto.

(A) (*a*) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(*i*) my existing Savings Bank Account No. ——— open at the ——— Post Office.

(*ii*) a Savings Bank Account to be opened for the purpose at the ——— Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(*i*) Inscribed as Stock.

(*ii*) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at the ——— Treasury.

——— Promissory Notes of Rs. ——— each.

——— ,, ,, of Rs. ——— each.

Signature ———

Date ——— *1917.* Address ———

Date of presentation at the Post Office.

———

(To be noted by the receiving Post Master.)

Head Office Stamp

Register No. ———

(To be noted by the Head Post Master.)

N.B.—This form must be used for application of *ONE ONLY* of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments in the two issues must be made on *separate forms.*

ANNEXURE C.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate.

(Not transferable except with the permission of the Postmaster-General.)

No. ———

Amount due on maturity Rs. ———

This is to certify that ——— is registered at the ——— Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 380 F., dated the 1st March 1917. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the aforesaid Post Office on or after the ———, Rs. ———, or at any earlier date the sum not exceeding Rs. ———, specified on the reverse of this Certificate as due on such date.

Post Office ———

Date of Issue ———

(Head Postmaster.)

ANNEXURE D.

Table referred in clause 34 showing amounts due on Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed :—	Amount due on certificate for			
	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Within one year from date of issue :— Amount originally paid, viz	7 12 0	15 8 0	38 12 0	77 8 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue.	8 1 0	16 2 0	40 5 0	80 10 0
,, 15 complete months	8 2 8	16 5 0	40 13 8	81 6 8
,, 18 ,, ,, ...	8 4 0	16 8 0	41 4 0	82 8 0
,, 21 ,, ,, ...	8 5 8	16 11 0	41 13 8	83 7 0
,, **2 complete years**	8 7 0	16 14 0	42 8 0	84 8 0
,, 27 complete months	8 8 8	17 1 0	42 11 8	85 7 0
,, 30 ,, ,, ...	8 10 0	17 4 0	43 4 0	86 8 0
,, 33 ,, ,, ...	8 11 8	17 8 0	43 13 8	87 7 0
,, **3 complete years**	8 14 0	17 12 0	44 5 0	88 12 0
,, 39 complete months	9 0 0	18 0 0	45 0 0	90 0 0
,, 42 ,, ,, ...	9 1 8	18 4 0	45 13 8	91 6 8
,, 45 ,, ,, ...	9 3 0	18 8 0	46 4 0	92 8 0
,, **4 complete years**	9 6 0	18 12 0	46 14 0	93 12 0
,, 51 complete months	9 7 8	18 15 0	47 10 0	95 6 8
,, 54 ,, ,, ...	9 9 0	19 0 0	48 7 0	96 14 0
,, 57 ,, ,, ...	9 10 8	19 3 0	48 8 0	98 7 0
,, **5 complete years**	10 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
(Public).

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1917.

[*Copy of this paper may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.*]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE
REGULATIONS.

*** *The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year for such number of appointments to that Service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the examination and the number of appointments to be made for each province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:—

(i) (A) That save as hereinafter provided he is a British subject.

(B) That if he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and that such father still is or continued to be till his death a British subject.

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible.

(ii) That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty four on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held, or that he is in a position to claim such a concession under the provisions of the appendix to these Regulations as will render him eligible *

[*N B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August 1885, as amended by Notification No. 402, dated 19th May 1893. And signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the province, or the Commissioner of the division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Indian Civil Service.†

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

2. (A) No person will be eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service who has made before any Tribunal established under the Military Service Acts, 1916, an application for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of those Acts on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service.

3. No person who, in a previous year, accepted the offer of a nomination as a selected candidate for the Indian Civil Service and subsequently resigned his position as a selected candidate will be admitted to the examination.

4. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any

* The appendix referred to is printed on pages 3-4 infra.

† The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Indian Civil Service who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years.

of the above respects he will be ineligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

6. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following 38 subjects (a):—

		Marks.
1.	English Composition	500
2.	Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
3.	Arabic Language and Literature	500
	Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
4.	Translation	400
5.	Prose Composition	200
6.	Verse Composition	200
7.	Literature, etc.	300
	Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be translation :—	
8.	Translation	400
9.	Prose Composition	200
10.	Verse Composition	200
11.	Literature, etc.	300
12.	English Language and Literature	600
13.	Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
14.	Italian, History of the Language and Literature	200
15.	French, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
16.	French, History of the Language and Literature	200
17.	German, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
18.	German, History of the Language and Literature	200
	The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.	
19.	Lower Mathematics	1,000
20.	Higher Mathematics	1,200
	Natural Science, i. e., any number not exceeding *four* of the following, or *three* if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—	
21.	Chemistry	600
22.	Physics	600
23.	Geology	600
24.	Botany	600
25.	Zoology	600
26.	Animal Physiology	600
27.	Geography	600
28.	Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
29.	Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
	English History, either or both sections may be taken :—	
30.	Section I., to A.D. 1485	400
31.	Section II., A.D. 1485 to 1840	400
32.	General Modern History	400
33.	Logic and Psychology	400
34.	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	500
35.	Political Economy and Economic History	500
36.	Political Science	500
37.	Roman Law	500
38.	English Law	500

From the marks assigned to Candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merelll superficial knowledge.

Consistently with the limitations specified above Candidates are at liberty to name any of the foregoing subjects, provided that the maximum number of marks that can be obtained from the subjects chosen is limited to 8,000. If the maximum is exceeded by a Candidate's selection he will be required to indicate one of his subjects, the marks for which should, in his case, be reduced so as to bring his maximum marks within the prescribed limit. The marks so reduced will be subject to a correspondingly reduced deduction.

Moreover, if a Candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.*

8. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order as many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected Candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate.

7. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will undergo an examination, called the Final Examination, in the following compulsory subjects (b):—

		Marks.
1.	Indian Penal Code	400
2.	Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3.	The Indian Evidence Act	200
4.	Indian History	400
5.	The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the candidate is assigned	400

(a) A syllabus, defining the character of the examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1.

(b) Instructions, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to Selected Candidates, as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

* It is *notified for general information* that *the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.*

The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each province to which candidates are assigned is as follows :—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab or the Central Provinces	Hindustani.
For Bengal or Assam	Bengali.
(unless it is the candidate's mother tongue.)	
For Bihar and Orissa	Hindustani.
For Burma	Burmese.
For Bombay	Marathi.
(unless it is the candidate's mother tongue.)	
For Madras	Tamil or Telugu.
(at the option of the candidate.)	

In Hindustani the candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character.

A candidate assigned to Bengal or Assam, whose mother tongue is Bengali, must offer for examination Hindustani; a candidate assigned to Bombay, whose mother tongue is Marathi, must offer for examination Hindustani; and a candidate assigned to Madras, whose mother tongue is either of the languages shown against his province, must offer the other for examination.

8. Selected candidates may in addition offer in the Final Examination one of the following optional subjects :—

	Marks.
1. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450
2. Sanskrit	400
3. Arabic	400
4 Persian	400
5 Hindustani	400

No candidate who offered Sanskrit or Arabic at the Open Competition may offer the same language at the Final Examination; and only candidates assigned to the Province of Burma may offer Hindustani as an optional subject.

9. In the Final Examination, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

If any candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

10. The selected candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows :—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the close of the Final Examination. Candidates who may then satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Indian Civil Service will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200 according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added in their marks in the Final Examination. Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 7, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners has not received on or before the 1st June (or, if that date should fall on a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held, an application, in the handwriting of the candidate, on the prescribed form.

APPENDIX

1. Any person who has joined since the 4th August 1914, or may join during the present war the Army or Navy or Royal Marines, or has rendered or may render during the same period actual military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the Regulations as they now stand for admission to the examination or competition held in 1915, 1916, or 1917 (but over age in 1916, 1917, or 1918 respectively), deduct from his actual age at the time of the examination or competition held in 1918, 1917, or 1918, as the case may be :—

(a) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months.

(b) One year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Assistant Paymasters, Clerks, artisans, and the like.

3. The grant of the concession described in paragraph (2) will be at the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners, whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for on one deduction under (2) will do well to apply to the Civil Service Commission for a ruling as to their case.

4. Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service, and if any doubt arises whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to the Civil Service Commissioners the right to decide the case upon its merits.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(i) *Selected candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *Except in the case of persons continuing to receive Scholarships after one of equal or greater amount from the Government of India on allowing amounting to £150 will be given to any candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews and Aberdeen; the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, Finsbury Circus; Victoria University, Manchester.*

This allowance will be paid to the selected candidate in four instalments on the following dates respectively :—December 24th, after his selection, March 25th, June 24th, and the date of his signing his covenant on being finally appointed to the Service.

An allowance on account of passage to India will be paid to each newly appointed Civilian to the amount of £40 for passage to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay and £50 for passage to Rangoon. These allowances will only be paid after production of evidence that the Officer has engaged a First Class passage. An Officer who prefers to can have a First Class passage taken for him by the India Office in lieu of receiving a passage allowance. Application giving proposed date of sailing should be made in the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S. W. 1.

The payment of each of the first three instalments will be conditional on the receipt, by the Secretary of State, through the Civil Service Commissioners, of a certificate that the candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the Authorities, and shown satisfactory conduct at the Authorised University or College; the fourth and final instalment will be paid as soon as the selected candidate has signed his covenant, and for the payment no certificate from College Authorities will be required.

The whole probation must and ordinarily be carried at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

(iii) *Each candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally, to refund all money he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of—*

(1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service, or*

(2) *his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(iv) *All candidates obtaining certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own passage or for the passages of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The seniority in the Indian Civil Service of the candidates obtaining certificates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations, but may ultimately be affected by appointments made by the Secretary of State under the Temporary Provisions Act, 1915.*

(vi) *Candidates obtaining certificates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificates of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidate.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
September 1917.

A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured from the undermentioned Agents for the sale of Indian Official publications. Price 1s. 6d. :—LONDON.—A. Constable & Co., Ltd., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C. 2; P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1; Kegan Paul, Trench Trubner & Co., 68, Carter Lane, E.C. 4 and 25 Museum Street, W.C. 1; B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W. 1; Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3; Grindly & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W. 1. ; Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1; Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2; W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W.C. 1; W. Wesley, 28, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. 2. EDINBURGH.—Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, CAMBRIDGE.—Deighton, Bell & Co., Trinity Street. OXFORD.—B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street. CHRISTIANIA.—Narbuns Nghoff, The Hague.

The communications have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of selected candidates to the prefatory notes attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

[*Copy of this paper may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.*]

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1918.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION

*** *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form,* filled up by the Candidate himself, *is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the* 1st June 1918

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be admitted to the Open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service, which is appointed to commence in London on the 1st of August 1918.

A candidate whose case may come under Clause 2 (i) (ii) of the Regulations should state the facts fully in a separate letter.

I am a British subject.

I hereby declare that I was born on the day of 18 and that therefore I shall have attained the age of 22 years and shall not have attained the age of 24* years on the 1st of August 1918; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Indian Civil Service; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations, and I undertake that, if I am successful, I will conform, during my period of probation, to such rules respecting the conduct of Public Servants as have been laid down, or may hereafter be laid down, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

I send herewith a certificate of age and nationality issued in accordance with the rule respecting Natives of India printed in paragraph III on the next page.

† If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never".

‡ If you have been examined, give the date, etc., of the last occasion.

I beg to inform you that I was † _____ examined before the Civil Service Commissioners in the month of ‡ _____ in the year ‡ _____; as a Candidate for the situation of _____

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Name in full _____

§ If a London address, state the postal district and number of the office of delivery; if a country address, state the post town.

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent §

Date _____

The Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

Certificate of age (except as mentioned above), health, and character should not be supplied until after the result of the Examination is known.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to the Selection Form on page 6, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths, or from one of his Provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificate is not in the possession of the Candidate an extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must, *on or before the 1st June* preceding the examination, produce a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2257, dated 21st August 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 10th May 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the

* A candidate claiming to be entitled to the concession contained in the Appendix printed on pages 3 and 4 *supra* of Regulations should attach a special statement of his case for consideration.

Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides; or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. *No other Certificate will be accepted for the Competition.*

IV. All Candidates who claim an extension of age under the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Appendix to the Regulations will be required to produce an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service.

[*To be filled up by the Candidate himself, and returned with the Form of Application.*]

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1918.

SELECTION FORM.

*** *Place your initials against the subjects which you select; if your selections exceed 2,600 marks indicate the subject which is to be reduced; and sign your name in the place indicated below.*

Initials.		Maximum marks.
	1. English Composition	600
	2. Sanskrit, Language and Literature	800
	3. Arabic, Language and Literature	800
	Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation —	
	4. Translation	400
	5. Prose Composition	200
	6. Verse Composition	200
	7. Literature, etc.	300
	Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
	8 Translation	400
	9. Prose Composition	200
	10. Verse Composition	200
	11 Literature, etc.	300
	12. English, Language and Literature	600
	13. Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
	*14. Italian, History of the Language and Literature	200
	15. French, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
	*16. French, History of the Language and Literature	200
	17 German, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
	*18. German, History of the Language and Literature	200
	19. Lower Mathematics	1,200
	20. Higher Mathematics	1,200
	Natural Science, i.e., any number not exceeding *four* of the following, or *three* if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—	
	†21. Chemistry	600
	22. Physics	600
	23. Geology	600
	†24. Botany	600
	25. Zoology	600
	26 Animal Physiology	600
	27 Geography	600
	28. Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	600
	29. Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	600
	English History, either or both sections may be taken :—	
	30. Section I to A.D. 1485	600
	31. Section II A.D. 1485 to 1648	600
	32. General Modern History	600
	33. Logic and Psychology	600
	34. Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	600
	35. Political Economy and Economic History	600
	36. Political Science	600
	37. Roman Law	600
	38. English Law	600

*Signature*_____

*Date*_____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, W-1.

N.B.—*Attention is drawn to the Application Form on page 8, which must be filled up by every Candidate.*

---

* The History of these languages and their Literatures can only be taken by Candidates who also offer themselves for the test of the examination in these languages.

† *For the Practical Examination in Chemistry, Candidates may bring any printed works on Analysis, and, for the Practical Examination in Botany, any printed Flora. All books brought must be submitted to the Presiding Examiner for his approval; no written notes of any kind will be allowed.*

[*Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.*]

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

SYLLABUS OF AN OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE TO BE HELD IN THE YEAR 1918, AND OF ANY OTHER COMPETITION THAT MAY BE HELD IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service Candidates are warned that the provision as to deductions for bad handwriting in these competitions will be strictly enforced.

Candidates are warned that full marks cannot be obtained on any paper unless the whole of it is answered, or, in cases where the number of questions to be answered is specified, unless the full number specified is answered.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit; composition in Sanskrit; Sanskrit Literature, including the life, thought, and antiquities of Ancient India, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject; questions on the Sanskrit Language (including questions on Philology).

Composition will be required in Classical Sanskrit alone; elsewhere Vedic Sanskrit is also included.

Candidates are expected to make a special study of the seventh Mandala of the rig-veda, but other Vedic hymns may also be set in the examination.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translation from Arabic; set composition and free composition in Arabic; Arabic Literature, including the life and thought of the Arabs as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject, questions on the Arabic language (including questions on Philology).

Greek Literature.—Questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology), Literature, and Antiquities.

Latin Literature.—Questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and on Roman Literature and Antiquities.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented in the chief writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the death of Queen Victoria.

A minute and detailed knowledge will not be looked for in this part of the Examination. But its aim will be to test how far the candidates have studied at first hand the chief productions of the greatest English writers, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the following periods, which will follow each other year by year in rotation:

Period I: 1360 to 1600, Chaucer to Spenser.
Period II: 1600 to 1660, The later Elizabethans.
Period III: 1660 to 1744, The age of Dryden and Pope.
Period IV: 1744 to 1800, From the death of Pope to the death of Cowper.
Period V: 1800 to 1832, Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.
Period VI: 1832 to 1892, From the death of Scott to the death of Tennyson.

The Examination in this part will require from the candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners. The names and other indications placed beside the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare and Milton, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1560 to 1660; all the works of Wordsworth and Coleridge within the period 1800 to 1832; all the works of Carlyle, Landor, and Macaulay within the period 1832 to 1892.

For the year 1918, Period I (1360–1600) is prescribed, and the following are the specified books:—

Chaucer.—Canterbury Tales:—The Prologue, The Nonne Preestes Tale with Prologue; The Pardoners Tale with Prologue; Troylus and Criseyde.
Langland.—Vision of Piers the Plowman (Text A) Prologue and Passus I—IV.
Pollard.—English Miracle Plays, Moralities, and Interludes.
James I.—The King's Quair.
Malory.—Morte d'Arthur.
Udall.—Ralph Roister Doister.
Tottel's Miscellany.—The poems of Surrey and Wyatt.
Ascham.—Toxophilus.
Gascoigne.—Jocasta.
Spenser.—The Faerie Queene, Books I—III; Mother Hubberd's Tale; Shepherd's Calendar: April, July, October.
Lyly.—Endymion; Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit.
Marlowe.—Dr. Faustus.
Ben Jonson.—Every Man in his Humour.
Hooker.—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.
Oxford Book of English Verse, Nos. 1–23 and 165–204.

Italian Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Italian, History of the Language and Literature.—Italian Literature, including the life and thought as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject. Questions will be asked which demand a knowledge of the language in its early stages (i.e., before the time of Dante), but such questions will not be obligatory. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Italian.

French Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

French, History of the Language and Literature.—French Literature, including the life and thought as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject Questions will be asked which demand a knowledge of the language in its early stages (i.e., before 1500), but such questions will not be obligatory Candidates will not be required to write their answers in French.

German Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

German, History of the Language and Literature.—German Literature, including the life and thought as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject Questions will be asked which demand a knowledge of the language in its early stages (i.e., before 1500), but such questions will not be obligatory. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in German.

Lower Mathematics.—Plane Geometry including conic sections; Solid Geometry including the method of orthogonal projection; Algebra and Plane Trigonometry, Elementary Plane Co-ordinate Geometry, Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids, Geometrical Optics; Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus with simple illustrations from other branches of the subject. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Higher Mathematics.—Higher Algebra (including Theory of Equations), Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid) Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Animal Physiology.—Candidates are warned that the practical examinations carry a large proportion of the marks.

Geography.—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

Greek History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Greece to the death of Alexander. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

Roman History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Rome to the death of Trajan. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

English History.—The subject will include (*a*) the Political History of the British Isles and the Colonies, (*b*) the Constitutional History of England Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:—

Period I, to 1455; Stubbs, Select Charters, ninth edition [Clarendon Press]

Period II, 1485 to 1848. Prothero, Statutes and Constitutional Documents [Clarendon Press]; Gardiner, Documents of the Puritan Revolution [Clarendon Press].

In each period the number of marks assigned to the question or questions dealing with the text of the prescribed books will be about one-sixth of that assigned to the whole period. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods Periods III, IV and V will include Indian History. Candidates are warned that high marks will not be awarded in this subject unless the text of the prescribed books has been carefully studied by them. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

I. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [A.D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]
II. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]
III. From the Diet of Worms to the Death of Louis XIV. [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]
IV. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848. [A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]
V. From the Peace of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin. [A.D. 1763 to A.D. 1878.]

Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities.—

Period I.

800–1193.

Einhard, Vita Caroli Magni, from 800 A.D. Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum (3) Clarendon Press

Lambert of Hersfeld, Annales Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.

Sugar, Vita Ludovici VI. Editions:—(1) Migne, (2) Société de l'Histoire de France, 1868.

Otto of Freising, De gestis Friderici I Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum. The continuators are included.

Period II.

1193–1521.

Joinville, St Louis. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) Société de l'histoire de France, 1868.

Philippe de Comines, Mémoires. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) de Mandrot [Picard, Paris, 1901–3].

Machiavelli, The Prince. English translation by Thomson, published by the Clarendon Press.

Period III.

1521–1715.

Sully, Mémoires, up to the Treaty of Vervins. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat

Perey, Mémoires. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat

PERIOD IV.

1715–1848.

Frederick II, Histoire de mon Temps, *and* la Guerre de Sept Ans. Editions:—(1) Bonnaire, (2) Œuvres de Frédéric II, published by Decker, Berlin, 1846.

Malmesbury (First Earl of), Diaries and Correspondence; London, Bentley, 1844; Vol. II, Mission to the Hague, pages 82–445; Vol III, Mission to Lille, pages 289–599.

Metternich. Aus Metternich's Nachgelassenen Papieren; Autorisirte Original-Ausgabe; Vienna, 1880 Or in English translation.—Memoirs of Prince Metternich; Richard Bentley and Son, London, 1880–1882 To be studied up to the year 1818.

PERIOD V.

1763–1878.

Malmesbury, as for Period IV.

Metternich, as for Period IV.

Bianchi: La Politique du Comte Camille de Cavour, 1852–1861 (Turin, 1885).

Bismarck. Gedanken und Erinnerungen von Bismarck (Edited by H. Kohl, Stuttgart, 1898) Or in English translation:—Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman; Reflections and Reminiscences, etc.; translated under supervision of A. J Butler; Smith and Elder, London, 1898. To be studied up to the year 1878.

Logic and Psychology.—The history of the subject will be included.

Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.—The history of the subject will be included.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory; of the existing economic conditions; of statistical methods; and of the history of industry, land tenure, and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Political Science.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge (1) of political theory and the history of political theory, and (2) of the development, and more especially the modern forms and functions, of political institutions Political theory should be understood to include not only the theory of legislation, but also the general theory of the state in its connection with kindred studies such as ethics, psychology, jurisprudence, public international law, and economics; and candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities. Under the head of political institutions are included subjects such as early institutions and comparative politics.

English Law.—Law of Contract; Law of Evidence; Law of the Constitution, Criminal Law, Law of Torts.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
September 1917.

The following applies only to candidates for Clerkships in the Establishment of the Foreign Office, for Attacheships in the Diplomatic Service, and for Student Interpreterships in China, Japan and Siam.

Russian and Spanish: Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Spanish, History of the Language and Literature.—Spanish literature, including the life and thought as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject. Questions will be asked which demand a knowledge of the language in its early stages (i.e., before 1550), but such questions will not be obligatory. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Spanish

Russian Literature.—Russian Literature since 1800, including the life and thought as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Russian.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
September 1917.

[*Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.*]

NOTICE.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An Open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service will be held in London, commencing on the 1st August, 1918, under the Regulations, a copy of which is sent herewith.

The number of vacancies to be filled will be announced hereafter.

No concurrent Examination will be held either for Clerkships (Class 1) in the Home Civil Service or for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

No person will be admitted to examination from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 1st June, an application in the handwriting of the candidate on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an Application Form or a letter respecting such Form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commissioners unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates, who delay their applications until the last days, will do so at their own risk.

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any Candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1 Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the Candidate of any claim to consideration

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted early in July, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which the Candidate will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the prescribed fee (£8) is to be paid.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
September 1917.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [Price, 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

പരസ്യം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1917 ഒക്ടോബർ 9-ാം.

നമ്പർ 6.—ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർന്മേണ്ടിൻെറ മാദ്ധ്യമത്തിൽ വരുന്ന പരസ്യം പിന്നെയും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു:—

മെഫനാൻസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

നമ്പർ 380-F.

സിംല, 1917 ഒക്ടോബർ 1-ാം.

യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായി ഇന്ത്യയിൽ വരുന്നതായ കടം

(ഇന്ത്യൻ വാർ ലോൺ).

പിരിഞ്ഞു കിട്ടുന്ന പണമെല്ലാം യുദ്ധം നടത്തുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായി ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിൻെറ ഗവർന്മേണ്ടിലേക്ക് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും,

1929 നും 1947 നും ഉള്ളിൽ തീർക്കുവാനുള്ള വിധത്തിൽ പലിശയുള്ള യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടം

1920 ൽ തീർന്ന വിധത്തിൽ പലിശയുള്ള യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളും;
1922 ൽ തീർന്ന വിധത്തിൽ പലിശയുള്ള യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളും,

തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സുവക ആണ്ടു കൊല്ലിക്കണക്കുള്ള കാ ഫ് (cash) സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകളും

(1917-18 ൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു).

ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും പേർഷ്യൻ മറ്റു ഇന്ത്യാ ഭാഷകളിലും ഉള്ളതിൻെറ മലയാള പരിഭാഷ

തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് വകുപ്പു.

(തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സു് ഉപയോഗം ചെയ്യുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ.)

20. 1929 നും 1947 നുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധ മായകടത്തിനും 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾക്കും 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധ

സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് സേവിങ്സ് ബാങ്കിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴില്ലെങ്കിലും വല്ല ആളിൽനിന്നും താഴെ പറയുന്ന വണ്ടങ്ങളിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിബന്ധനകളെ അനുസരിച്ചു സേവിങ്സ് ബാങ്ക് പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുവാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാത്തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിലും 1917 മാർച്ച് 15 - നു മുമ്പ് വ്യാഴാഴ്ച ദിവസം 1917 ഒക്ടോബർ 15 - നു മുമ്പ് തിങ്കളാഴ്ചയിലെ സകീകരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

* * * * *

22. ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞതും ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതലുമായ സംഖ്യ.—തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ 25 രൂപ്പികളെങ്കിലും അതിന്റെ വല്ല പെരുക്കത്തിനെങ്കിലും ആയിരിക്കണം. ഒരു ആൾ ഒരേ പ്രസ്താവനയാൽ ആകപ്പാടെ 22,500 രൂപയിലധികം സംഖ്യക്കു തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയാൽപ്പാടില്ല. കൈവശം വെക്കുകയാൽപ്പാടില്ലാത്തതുമല്ല. ആ സംഖ്യയിൽ 7,500 രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത സംഖ്യ 1929 മുതൽ 1947 വരെയുള്ള തീർക്കുവാനുള്ള കടത്തിലേക്കായി കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും 7,500 രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത സംഖ്യ 1920 നു തീർക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിലും 1923 ൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിലും ഒന്നിൽതന്നെയോ രണ്ടിലുംകൂടിയോ ആയിരിക്കാവുന്നതും 7,500 രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത സംഖ്യ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സുകാരൻ വാങ്ങി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു—37 - ാം വകുപ്പും നോക്കുക.

കുറിപ്പു—(1) തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വകയിൽ ഭാഗികമായ വകയിൽ ചെലുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു വല്ല ഉറപ്പുബന്ധങ്ങളും അതിലേക്കായിട്ടുള്ള പരസ്യപ്രകടനപത്രങ്ങളും തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുവാൻ അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു വർഷത്തിലുള്ള 1918 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കുവാനുള്ള കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷയെ ഈ വകുപ്പു സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.

23. അടക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യകൾ.—അപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യകൾ അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി മുഴുവനും അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ശരിവുകളായി അടക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതുമായിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരേ ആൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന മൊത്തത്തിലുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ 22 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ നിർണയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ക്രമത്തിന്റെ കവിയാത്തപക്ഷം ആയാൾ ഒന്നിലധികം അപേക്ഷകൾ ഒന്നായിച്ചിക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

24. അടയ്ക്കേണ്ട വിധം.—മേല്പറഞ്ഞ വകുപ്പുകൾ അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായ സംഖ്യകൾ താഴെപറയുന്ന വിധങ്ങളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലുമൊന്നിലൂടെ മുഴുവനും ആയുക നാട്ടാചിയത്തിലോ അടക്കുവാൻ താഴെ പറയുന്നതാകുന്നു :—

(a) അപേക്ഷകനു സേവിങ്സ് ബാങ്ക് കണക്കുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അയാളുടെ പേരിനു ആ കണക്കിലുള്ള പണത്തിന്റെ ബാക്കിയിൽനിന്നു കൈമാറിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടോ ;

(b) നാട്ടുരായും കറൻസി നോട്ടുകളായും കൊടുത്തിട്ടു സമ്മതിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ബാങ്ക് സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തെ ഹെഡ് പോസ്റ്റ് മാസ്റ്ററുടെ പേരിൽ ആ ബാങ്കിൽനിന്നു കൊടുപ്പാനായി എഴുതിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ക്രോസ്സ് ചെക്കായിട്ടോ.

25. തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളുടെ കൂടെയുള്ള ഉറപ്പുപത്രങ്ങൾ പ്രോമിസറി നോട്ടുകളായോ സ്റ്റോക്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകളായോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഉറപ്പുപത്രങ്ങൾ പോസ്റ്റ് ടെലഗ്രാഫും വകുപ്പുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻന് മനഃപൂർവ്വമായ സന്തോഷത്തിൽ വെക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

26. തുടയനിക്കുന്നി.—1920 ൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിന്മേലും 1922 ൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിന്മേലും കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ പലിശ

ങ്ങളായിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തിനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു. 1926 നും 1947 നുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനുള്ള ഉറപ്പു പത്രങ്ങൾ പോസ്റ്റും ടെലഗ്രാഫും വക അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ് ജനറലുടെ ആട്ടത്തിൽ ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷവും അവ അതിനെ ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തേക്കു ആദായനികുതിയിൽനിന്നു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

* * * * *

28. മാറൽ.—1929 നും 1947 നുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനുള്ള തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് ഉപഹാരം അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരാൾക്കുമേൽ 3-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട അവകാശങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ തയ്യാറാണെന്നു കഴിവുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായ കൈമാറം ചെയ്യാവുന്ന മാറ്റുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു അധികാരപത്രം (മാറ്റുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയുടെ മാതിരിയിലോട്ടുള്ളതു) കൂടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

29. ഉന്ന പലിശയുള്ള ഉറപ്പിക്കടത്തിനും ഉന്ന പലിശയുള്ള ഉറപ്പിക്കടങ്ങളിൽ ചിലതിനും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 1916-17 ലെ നാലു പലിശയായി മാറാവുന്ന കടത്തിനുള്ള ഉറപ്പുപത്രങ്ങൾക്കും മാറുന്നതു മാറേണ്ടതിനു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉറപ്പുപത്രങ്ങൾക്കും പോസ്റ്റും ടെലഗ്രാഫും വക അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ് ജനറലുടെ ആട്ടത്തിൽ ഉപ്പെന്നെന്നു ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റായി വെക്കുകയോ ഈ വക അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ ഉപഹാരം മാറുന്നവൻ ഉമ്പെന്നെ വാങ്ങുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സംഗതികളിലും 1917 നവമ്പർ 1-നുശേഷവും 1918 ജനവരി 15-നകം ഉണ്ടായും വച്ചു തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് സെവിങ്ങ്സ്സ് ബാങ്കപ്പീസ്സിലും,

(a) (തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സു ഉപഹാരം കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ളതായാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും) മാറുവാനുള്ള അവശ്യമായ അധികാരപത്രങ്ങളും മാറേണ്ടതിനു ക്രമപ്രകാരം എഴുതിച്ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള അപേക്ഷയുടെ മാതിരിയും,

(b) പോസ്റ്റും ടെലഗ്രാഫും വക അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വച്ചു ഉറപ്പുപത്രങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ അവയും,

ഹാജരാക്കിയാൽ 3-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വച്ചു പണവും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആതിനെ അവസരത്തിൽ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽനിന്നു ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അപേക്ഷാക്കുള്ള മാതിരികൾ ഏതു തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് വക 5 കൊല്ലത്തേക്കുള്ള കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൾ.

കൊടുത്ത 5 കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിശേഷം പകർന്നുകൊടുക്കുന്ന 10 രൂ, 20 രൂ, 50 രൂ, 100 രൂ തുകയുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൾ.

* * * * *

32. 5 കൊല്ലത്തേക്കുള്ള തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് വക കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൾ സേവിങ്ങ്സ്സ് ബാങ്ക് പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്ന എല്ലാ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽനിന്നും 1917 ഏപ്രിൽ 1-ാം തിയതിയും അതിനുശേഷവും എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും കിട്ടാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

33. ഈ സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൾ,

7 രൂ 12 ണ അടച്ചാൽ	കിട്ടാവുന്ന	10 രൂ.
15 രൂ 8 ണ	ടി.	20 രൂ.
38 രൂ 12 ണ	ടി.	50 രൂ.
78 രൂ 8 ണ	ടി.	100 രൂ.

എന്നീ നാലു സംഖ്യകളിലുള്ളവയായിരിക്കും.

34. സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മുഴുവൻ സംഖ്യ തന്നു കൊടുത്ത തീയതിമു ശേഷം 6 കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊല്ലാവധിക്കുള്ളിലെ പ്പോഴെങ്കിലും സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ് കൈവശമുള്ളവനു കടത്തിനുള്ള പരസ്യത്തിൽ നിന്നു കൊണ്ടു നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരം പണമായി കിട്ടുവാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

* * * * *

37. ഒരു സറാ തുകക്കുള്ള സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുപ്രകാരം എടുക്കാവുന്ന ഏറ്റവും കുടിഞ്ഞ സംഖ്യ 7,500 രൂപയിൽ അധികമായിരുന്നുകൂടുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ഇന്നു പലിശയുള്ളതോ നാലു പലിശയുള്ളതോ ആയ മുപ്പിരികടങ്ങളുംകൊണ്ടു മൊത്തത്തിൽ 1920 നും 1947 നുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനോടു 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രത്തിനോ 1942 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രത്തിനോ തുല്യമായ പലിശയും അയാൾക്കു കിട്ടിയുള്ള മുപ്പിരിക്കടങ്ങൾ പുതുക്കിയിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

38. ഒരു സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൊണ്ടു തുക കൊടുത്ത തപ്പാപ്പീസിലിരുന്നു സംഖ്യകളിലെ പൊരുത്തപ്പാടുകൾ മനസ്സുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഗണിച്ചറിയുന്നതല്ല.

* * * * *

40. ഈ സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൾക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളുടെ മാതിരികൾ എല്ലാ തപ്പാപ്പീസിലും കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(ക, ലോകസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് മെമ്പരുടെ കല്പനപ്രകാരം.)

ജെ. ബി. ഗ്രുൻയെറ്റ്,
ഇന്ത്യാഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(ക, ലോകസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് മെമ്പരുടെ കല്പനപ്രകാരം വീണ്ടും ട്രാൻസ്ലെറ്റുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.)

ജെ. ബി. ജെഫ്രൈസ്,
ആക്ടിങ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [Price, 1 anna.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Judicial.)

പരസ്യങ്ങൾ.

ഉദകമണ്ഡലം, 1917 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 1-നാം.

നമ്പർ 560.—മതിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ എല്ലാ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളുടെയും കൻറോൺമെൻറുകളുടെയും അത്തിമകൽപ്പനയിൽ 1904 ലെ (1904 ലെ 1-ാം നമ്പർ) ഇന്ത്യൻ വിലാവസ്തു ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരപ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർൺമെൻറുകളിൽനിന്നുള്ള താഴെ പറയുന്ന പുതിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ചില വിലാവസ്തുക്കൾ വില്പാനായി കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും വില്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ പകരമായി മേപ്പടി ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

I. ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ "ആക്ട്" എന്നതിനു 1904 ലെ വിലാവസ്തു ആക്ടെന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

II. ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു താഴെ പറയുന്ന വസ്തുക്കൾ വിലാവസ്തുക്കളായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു :—

വജ്രസാരിയും (ആക്കൊണൈറ്റും), കാത്തിരുക്കൻസാത്തും, മർഫി പർത്തോണൈറും, (കൊറൻസീവ് സബ്ലിമെറ്റും), പൊട്ടാസിയം സൈനൈഡും, ഉമ്മത്തും.

III. ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്ത യാതൊരാളും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ മതിരാശി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പൊലീസ് കമിഷണരോ ഇതായുള്ളതിനായി നല്കിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രപ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ II-ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വല്ല വിലാവസ്തുവും വില്ക്കുകയോ വില്പാനായി കൈവശം വെക്കുകയോ ചെയ്കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

IV. വല്ല അപേക്ഷകനും ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുകയോ അതു പിൻവലിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ അതിനാധി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പൊല്ലീസ്സ കമീഷണറുടെയോ യുക്തംപോലെ തുകാപ്പുന്നതാകുന്നു. അതിന്മേലുള്ള അവരുടെ തീർപ്പു പടവിലത്തെത്തിപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

V. VI – ം, VII – ം പട്ടങ്ങളിലെ നിബന്ധനകളെ അനുസരിച്ചു III – ാം പട്ടപ്രകാരം നല്കീട്ടുള്ള ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രം മേവതി 1 – ാംനു മുൻപുള്ള മേവതി 1 – ാംനുള്ള ശേഷമാണെങ്കിൽ അതു കൊടുത്ത അധികാരത്തിങ്കലോ ഇട്ടഞ്ഞി പിന്നെ വരുന്ന ഡിസമ്പർ 31 – ാംവരെ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രം കിട്ടുവാനോ പുതുക്കുവാനോ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്ന യാതൊരാളും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ അതിനാധി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പൊല്ലീസ്സ കമീഷണറുടെയോ അടുക്കൽ എഴുന്നള്ളുമ്പോൾ ഒരു അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും തുടർന്ന അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന്റെ കോട്ട് ഫീ ഒരു രൂപായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും തുകയാകുന്നു.

VI. ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാലം തീരുന്നതിനു കൈവശമുള്ള ആൾ പരിച്ചാലോ ഒരു വ്യാപാര സംഘത്തിന്നോ കച്ചവടസംഘത്തിന്നോ അതു നല്കീട്ടുള്ളപക്ഷം ആ വ്യാപാര സംഘത്തിന്റെയോ കച്ചവട സംഘത്തിന്റെയോ പ്രവൃത്തി അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുകയോ കൈമാറം ചെയ്കയോ ചെയ്യാതെ കഴിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതാകുന്നു.

VII. III-ാം പട്ടപ്രകാരം നല്കീട്ടുള്ള വല്ല അനുവാദപത്രവും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ അതിനാധി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പൊല്ലീസ്സ കമീഷണറോ മതിയായ വല്ല കാരണത്താലും ദുരുപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ വർദ്ധിക്കയോ ചെയ്യാം.

VIII. യാതൊരു വിക്രയവസ്തുവിന്റെയും വില്പന പാടുള്ളൂടത്തോളം അനുവാദപത്രം കാരൻ താനുണ്ടെയെങ്കിലും അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ ഒരു വ്യാപാര സംഘമോ കച്ചവട സംഘമോ ആയാൽ ആ വ്യാപാര സംഘത്തിന്റെയോ കച്ചവട സംഘത്തിന്റെയോ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിയുമായ ആളോടു ചേർന്നോ പ്രകാരമോ എങ്കിലും നടപ്പാക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

IX. ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രമുള്ള ആൾ വല്ല വിക്രയവസ്തുവും വല്ല ആൾക്കും വിറ്റുകൂടുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ആയാളെ അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ നേരിട്ടറിയുകയോ ഇന്നാളാണെന്നു തനിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ആയാൾക്കു വില്പാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. പതിനെട്ടു വയസ്സിനു താഴെയാണെന്നു തനിക്കു തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല ആൾക്കോ ബുദ്ധിശക്തി പൂർണ്ണമായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു തനിക്കു തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല ആൾക്കോ ദർശനം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ടിക്കുവിനോ അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരൻ വല്ല വിക്രയവസ്തുവും വിറ്റുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

X. (1) ഏല്പാ അനുവാദപത്രക്കാരനും ഒരു റജിസ്റ്റർ വെച്ചുപോരേണ്ടതും അതിൽ ഒരു വൈദ്യനോ മൃഗവൈദ്യനോ കൊടുക്കുന്ന കുറിപ്പുപ്രകാരം മദ്യസാരകൂട്ടുകളെയോ കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു കേടിസ്സോ ട്രഗ്ഗിസ്റ്റോ കൊണ്ടേയല്ലാതെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടല്ലാത്ത റൊട്ടിയോ വിക്രയവസ്തുക്കളോ വില്പാനുള്ള ആയാൾ മേൽക്കുള്ളതാകുന്നു. ആയാൾ റജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ആയാൾ വാങ്ങിയതിന്റെയും വില്പനയുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അതാവിതു :—

(a) വിക്രയവസ്തുവിന്റെ പേർ; (b) വിറ്റ തീയതി; (c) വില്പനക്കിയതു; (d) വാങ്ങിയവന്റെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും; (e) വിക്രയവസ്തു വാങ്ങിയവൻ ആ എന്തുപയോഗത്തിന്നായിട്ടാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ ആവശ്യം; (f) വാങ്ങിയവന്റെ പേരു (അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനമില്ലാത്തവനാണെങ്കിൽ പെരുവിരലടയാളം) അതിലുകിൽ തപ്പാതലും വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ കണ്ടിന്റെയോ എഴുത്തുലമായ കല്പനയുടെയോ തീയതിയും ആയതു സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഫയലിലെ അസ്സലിനെപ്പറ്റിയ പ്രസ്താവവും; (g) വിക്രയിയുടെ ഒപ്പ്.

(3) തിയതിയോടും വിറ്റ ഭാരം വിക്ഷവസ്തുവിന്റെ, ഇ രജിസ്റ്ററിലെ പ്രത്യേക ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ അതാതിനുള്ള പ്രത്യേക കള്ളികളിൽ ചേർക്കണമെന്നും ആ കള്ളികളിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ അതായ ദിവസം ചേർക്കണമെന്നുമാകുന്നു.

(3) രജിസ്റ്ററിലെ (ഉ) എന്നതിന്റെ താഴെയുള്ള വല്ല അന്നവാരപത്രക്കാരന്റെയും അന്നവാരപത്രക്കാരൻ ഒരു വ്യാപാരസംഘമോ കച്ചവടസംഘമോ ആണെങ്കിൽ ആ വക വ്യാപാര സംഘത്തിന്റെയോ കച്ചവട സംഘത്തിന്റെയോ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിയുടെയോ ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും അതു വില്പനയൊ തൃപ്തികരമായ മറ്റെന്തെങ്കിലും വകയോ ആകുന്നു. ആവക രണ്ടുകൊണ്ടും 9 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം നടന്നിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെ എഴുതിയവന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യം വന്നിരിക്കണമെന്നും കൂടുതലായി ചേർക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(4) രജിസ്റ്ററിലെ (ഗ) എന്ന തട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞ എല്ലാകാര്യങ്ങളുടെയോ എഴുത്തിലുള്ളതായ കണക്കുകളുടെയോ അസ്സലുകൾ അന്നവാരപത്രക്കാരൻ വില്പനയായതിന്മേൽ നടപടികൊള്ളുന്നതിന് കഴിയാത്ത ഒരു കാലത്തേക്ക് സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

XI. (1) II - ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഓരോ വിക്ഷവസ്തുവിന്മേലും കാഴ്ചയിൽ ഒരു അന്നവാരപത്രക്കാരൻ ഒരു സ്റ്റോക്ക് രജിസ്റ്റർ വെച്ചുപോരേണ്ടതും അതിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങളുൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു :—

(ക) വഴിക്രമനമ്പർ; (ഖ) തീയതി; (ഗ) കിട്ടിയ തുക; (ഘ) ഏതാളിൽ നിന്നു കിട്ടിയൊ അയാളുടെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും; (ങ) വിറ്റ തുക; (ച) കയ്യിൽ ശിഷ്ടമുള്ള ബാക്കി; (ഛ) റിമാർക്സ്.

(2) സ്റ്റോക്ക് രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ദിവസത്തോടു ബാക്കി കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

XII. വല്ല മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തിലോ അതിനുമേലെയോ ഉള്ള വല്ല പോലീസ് അപ്പീസരോ ഡിപ്പുട്ടി താസിൽദാരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തിലെ അതിനുമീതെയോ ഉള്ള വല്ല റവന്യൂ ട്രിബ്യൂണലോ സബ് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് സർജന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്തിലോ അതിനു മീതെയോ ഉള്ള വല്ല മെഡിക്കൽ അപ്പീസരോ വിക്ഷവസ്തുവിലുണ്ടായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു അന്നവാരപത്രക്കാരന്റെ സ്ഥലത്തു വല്ലപ്പോഴും ചെന്ന പരിശോധിക്കുവാനും അവിടെകാണുന്ന എല്ലാ വിക്ഷവസ്തുക്കളും X - ാം, XI -ാം ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം വെച്ചുപോരുന്ന രജിസ്റ്റുകളും പരിശോധിക്കുവാനുമാകുന്നു.

XIII. ആക്ട് 19 (1) (ഗ) വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ കാഴ്ചയ്ക്കു വെച്ചിരിക്കണമെന്നില്ലാതെ ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം വല്ല അന്നവാരപത്രക്കാരനും വില്പനയായി വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ വിക്ഷവസ്തുക്കളും (വെച്ചുപോരുന്ന രീതിയുടെ അവസ്ഥപ്രകാരം) ഒരു പെട്ടിയിലൊ അലമാരിയിലൊ മുറിയിലൊ പുരയിലൊ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെക്കേണ്ടതും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു തടസ്സമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഒരു അന്നവാരപത്രക്കാരനെ അനുസരിച്ചു വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ വിക്ഷവസ്തുക്കളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള യാതൊരു സൂചനയും പെട്ടെന്നുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും ആകുന്നു. ഒരോ വിക്ഷവസ്തുവും ആവക പെട്ടിയിലൊ അലമാരിയിലൊ മുറിയിലൊ പുരയിലൊ കണ്ണാടിവില്ലുകൊണ്ടോ ലോഹംകൊണ്ടോ മണ്ണുകൊണ്ടോ ഉണ്ടാക്കി കരുതിയിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഓരോ പ്രത്യേക പാത്രങ്ങളിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു. ആവക എല്ലാ പെട്ടിയൊ അലമാരിയൊ മുറിയൊ പുരയിലൊ ഇവയിലേയും ആവക ഓരോ പാത്രങ്ങളിന്മേലും, ഈ വിക്ഷം എന്ന വാക്കു ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും നാട്ടുഭാഷയിലും പുകാത്തക്കരത്തിലും പൊറ്റെ തെയുള്ള വിക്ഷവസ്തുക്കളെ അടക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള പാത്രങ്ങളുടെ കാഴ്ചയിൽ ആ വിക്ഷവസ്തുവിന്റെ പേരോടുകൂടിയും എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

XIV. വല്ല വിക്ഷവസ്തുവും വില്പനയ്ക്കു അതു (ഇതയുടെ അവസ്ഥപ്രകാരം) അടച്ചു ഒരു പാത്രത്തിലോ പാക്കെറ്റിലോ അടക്കി മുദ്രയായി ഒപ്പിടീക്കുകയോ ആവക എല്ലാ പാത്രത്തിന്മേലോ, പാക്കെറ്റിന്മേലോ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും നാട്ടുഭാഷയിലും വിക്ഷവസ്തുവിന്റെ പേരും X - ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വില്പന രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള നമ്പരും തിയതിയും ഉള്ളതായ ഒരു മുകന്ന ലേബൽ വാക്യമായി പതിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

നമ്പർ 561.—മതിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണം വില്പാനയിക്കൊ വശം വെക്കുകയും വില്പനയായ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു 1904 ലെ (1904 ലെ 1 – ാം നമ്പർ) ഇന്ത്യൻ വിക്രയവസ്തു ആക്ട് 4 – ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാര പ്രകാരംതന്നേ ഗവർണ്ണർജനറൽ കൗൺസിലിന്റെ താഴേ ചേരുന്ന പുതിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഇതിപ്പോൾ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു പകരമായി എല്ലാവരുടെ അറിവിനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മേപ്പടി ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽപറഞ്ഞ യാതൊരു ഗഞ്ചാം, വിശാഖപട്ടണം, ഗോദാവരി തെ ജില്ല കളിലെ എജൻസി പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണം വില്പനയായി കൈവശം വെക്കുന്ന തിനും വില്പനയിനും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതല്ല.

I. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ "ആക്ട്" എന്നതിനു 1904 ലെ വിക്രയവസ്തു ആക്ടെന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

II. ആക്കിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്ത യാതൊരാളും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ മതിരാശി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പൊലീസ്സ് കമ്മീഷ്ണരോ ഇതാവശ്യത്തിനായി നല്കീട്ടുള്ള ഒരു അന്നവാഹപത്രപ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണം വില്പനയോ വിപ്പാനായിക്കൈവശം വെക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

III. വല്ല അപേക്ഷകനും ഒരു അന്നവാഹപത്രം നല്കുകയോ അതു പിൻവലിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ മതിരാശി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പൊലീസ്സ കമ്മീഷ്ണരുടെയോ യുക്തംപോലെ ആകുവാനാണു്, അതിനേപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അവരുടെ തീർപ്പു ഒടുവിലത്തെത്തീർപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

IV. VI – ം, VII – ം ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ നിബന്ധനകളെ അനുസരിച്ചു II – ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം നല്കീട്ടുള്ള ഒരു അന്നവാഹപത്രം ജനുവരി 1 – ാംനു തുടങ്ങുന്ന ജനുവരി 1 – ാംതീയതി വരേക്കുമോ അതു കൊടുത്ത തീയതി മുതൽക്കുള്ള ഇടത്തി പിന്നെ വരുന്ന ഡിസംബർ 31 – ാംതീയതി വരെ മാത്രമോ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഒരു അന്നവാഹപത്രം കിട്ടുവാനൊ പുതുക്കുവാനൊ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്ന യാതൊരാളും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ മതിരാശി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പൊലീസ്സ കമ്മീഷ്ണരുടെയോ തൃപ്തിയിൽ എഴുത്തുമുഖമായ ഒരു അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും മുകപക്ഷ അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ ഒരു ഉറപ്പിക യുടെ കോട്ട് ഫീ ഒരു രൂപായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

V. ഒരു അന്നവാഹപത്രത്തിന്റെ കാലം അതു കൈവശമുള്ള ആൾ മരിച്ചാലൊ ഒരു വ്യാപാര സംഘത്തിന്നൊ കൂട്ടവട്ടസംഘത്തിനൊ അതു നല്കീട്ടുള്ളപക്ഷം ആ വ്യാപാര സംഘത്തിന്റെയൊ കൂട്ടവട്ട സംഘത്തിന്റെയൊ പ്രവൃത്തി അവസാനിപ്പിക്കയൊ മുക്കോറാറാ ചെയ്യുകയൊ ചെയ്യുകയൊ കഴിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതാകുന്നു.

VI. II – ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം നല്കീട്ടുള്ള വല്ല അന്നവാഹപത്രവും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ മതിരാശി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പൊലീസ്സ് കമ്മീഷ്ണരോ മതിയായ വല്ല കാരണത്തിന്മേലും ഉൽപാപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ റദ്ദാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാം.

VII. വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണം വില്പനയ്ക്കു പാടുള്ളതോ അന്നവാഹപത്രക്കാരൻ താനുണ്ടെയെങ്കിലും അന്നവാഹപത്രക്കാരൻ ഒരു വ്യാപാര സംഘമൊ കൂട്ടവട്ട സംഘമൊ ആണെങ്കിൽ ആ വ്യാപാര സംഘത്തിന്റെയൊ കൂട്ടവട്ട സംഘത്തിന്റെയൊ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിയുടെയൊ ആയാളുടെ മേൽനോട്ടക്കാരന്റെയൊ എങ്കിലും മുമ്പിലിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

VIII. ഒരു അന്നവാഹപത്രമുള്ള ആൾ വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണം വല്ല ആൾക്കും വിറ്റുകൂടുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ആയാളെ അന്നവാഹപത്രക്കാരൻ നേരിട്ടറിയുകയൊ ഇന്നാളാണെന്നു തനിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ആയാൾക്കു വില്പാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. പതിനെട്ടു വയസ്സിന്നു താഴെയാണെന്നു തനിക്കു തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല ആൾക്കൊ ബുദ്ധിശക്തി പൂർണ്ണമായില്ലെന്നു തനിക്കു തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല ആൾക്കൊ മേൽപോലെ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കിഴുവിനൊ അന്നവാഹപത്രക്കാരൻ വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണം വിറ്റുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

IX. (1) എല്ലാ അന്നവാമപത്രക്കാരനും ഒരു റജിസ്റ്റർ വെച്ചുപോരേണ്ടതും അതിൽ ഒരു വൈദ്യനോ ശുശ്രൂഷകനോ കൊടുക്കുന്ന കറിപ്പുപ്രകാരം മരുന്നുകൊടുക്കുകയോ കുടി തൊടുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു കെമിസ്റ്റോ ഡ്രഗ്ഗിസ്റ്റോ കൊമ്പൗണ്ടറോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്ത മറ്റൊരു വൈദ്യശാസ്ത്രവും വിദ്യയും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നും, ആവക റജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ആവക ഓരോ വില്പനയുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങളും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അതാവിതു:—

(a) വിൽക്കപ്പെട്ടവിന്റെ പേർ; (b) വിറ്റ തുക; (c) വില്പനചെയ്തതി; (d) വാങ്ങിയവന്റെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും; (e) വെള്ളപ്പാണാണം വാങ്ങിയവൻ അതു എന്തവശ്യത്തിനാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ആ അവശ്യം; (f) വാങ്ങിയവന്റെ ഒപ്പ് (അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനമില്ലാത്തവനാണെങ്കിൽ പെരുവിരലടയാളം) അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തപ്പാൽമുഖേന വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ കത്തിനെയോ എഴുത്തുമുഖേനയായ കല്പനയുടെയോ തീയതിയും അതു സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഫയലിലെ ആസ്സലിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള റഫറൻസും; (g) വിശ്വസ്തന്റെ ഒപ്പ്.

(2) മിക്കവാറും വിറ്റ മരുന്നുപാക്കാണത്തിന്റെ തുക റജിസ്റ്ററിലെ പ്രത്യേക സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതും ആ കണക്കിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ ആറാം ദിവസം ചേർക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

(3) റജിസ്റ്ററിലെ (g) എന്നതിന്റെ തലക്കെട്ടിലുള്ള വല്ല അന്നവാമപത്രക്കാരന്റെയും തന്നെയോ അന്നവാമപത്രക്കാരൻ ഒരു വ്യാപാരസംഘമോ കച്ചവടസംഘമോ ആണെങ്കിൽ ആവക വ്യാപാര സംഘത്തിന്റെയോ കച്ചവട സംഘത്തിന്റെയോ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വ്യക്തിനിധിയുടെയോ ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും അതു വിൽക്കുന്നതോ വിറ്റെന്നയക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ആവക ഒപ്പുകൊണ്ടു VIII - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം നടന്നിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതിനെ എഴുതിയവനും രോഗിയുടെ സ്നേഹിതനെന്നും കരുതുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(4) റജിസ്റ്ററിലെ (f) എന്ന മട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞ എല്ലാകുറിപ്പുകളുടെയോ എഴുത്തുകളുടെയായ കല്പനകളുടെയോ ആസ്സലുകൾ അന്നവാമപത്രക്കാരൻ വില്പനതീയതി മുതൽ രണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കുറയാത്ത ഒരു കാലയളവുക്കു സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെയ്ക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

X. (1) വെള്ളപ്പാണാണത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു അന്നവാമപത്രക്കാരൻ ഒരു സ്റ്റോക്ക് റജിസ്റ്റർ വെച്ചുപോരേണ്ടതും അതിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങളുടെങ്കിലിരിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു:—

(a) വഴിക്കവഴി നമ്പർ; (b) തീയതി; (c) കിട്ടിയ തുക; (d) ഏതാളിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടിയോ അയാളുടെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും; (e) വിറ്റ തുക; (f) കയ്യിരിപ്പുള്ള ബാക്കി; (g) റിമാർക്സ്.

(2) സ്റ്റോക്ക് റജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കിവസവസാനം ബാക്കി കാണിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

XI. വല്ല ജില്ലയ്ക്കോ സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തിലോ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയോ ഉള്ള വല്ല പോലീസ് ആപ്പീസ്സരോ ഡിപ്പുട്ടി താസിൽദാരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തിലോ അതിനുമീതെയോ ഉള്ള വല്ല സെക്രട്ടറിയോ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു സർവ്വീസിലെ സർജ്ജന്റ് സ്ഥാനത്തിലോ അതിനു മീതെയോ ഉള്ള വല്ല മെഡിക്കൽ ആപ്പീസരോ വെള്ളപ്പാണാണം വില്പാനായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു അന്നവാമപത്രക്കാരന്റെ സ്ഥലത്തു വല്ലപ്പോഴും ചെന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം എല്ലാ വെള്ളപ്പാണാണവും IX - ാം, X - ാം വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരം വെച്ചുപോരുന്ന റജിസ്റ്ററുകളും പരിശോധിക്കുവാനുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

XII. (ആക്ട് 10 (1) (a) വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നവയല്ലാതെ) ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം വല്ല അന്നവാമപത്രക്കാരനും വില്പനയ്ക്കായി വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ

വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണവും (വെച്ചുപോരുന്ന തുകയുടെ അവസ്ഥപ്രകാരം) ഒരു പെട്ടിയിലൊ അളമാരിയിലൊ ഗിരിയിലൊ എടുപ്പിലൊ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെക്കേണ്ടതും അതു പൂട്ടി മുദ്രപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും അതിൽ ഈ ആഫീസ്പ്രകാരം നല്കീട്ടുള്ള ഒരു അന്നവാരം ഗുമസ്ത അന്നസരിച്ചു വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണമല്ലാത്ത യാതൊന്ന സാധനവും വെച്ചുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു. ആവക വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണം ആവക പെട്ടിയിലൊ അളമാരിയിലൊ ഗിരിയിലൊ എടുപ്പിലൊ കണ്ണാടിവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടൊ ലോഹംകൊണ്ടൊ മണ്ണുകൊണ്ടൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കി മുദ്രയായി അടച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഓരോ പ്രത്യേക പാത്രങ്ങളിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു. ആവക എല്ലാ പെട്ടിയും അളമാരിയും ഗിരിയും എടുപ്പും ഇവയിന്മേലും ആവക ഓരോ പാത്രങ്ങളിന്മേലും "വിലാസം—വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും നാട്ടുഭാഷയിലും കുറെ തുക്കത്തിലും ഈ ആഫീസ്പ്രകാരം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള അന്നവാര പത്രത്തെ അന്നസരിച്ചു കൈവശം വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു വിശേഷവസ്തുക്കൾ അതിൽ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ "വിലാസം" എന്ന വാക്കുമാത്രവും എഴുതേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

XIII. ഒരു വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണവും വില്ക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു (തുകയുടെ അവസ്ഥപ്രകാരം) അടച്ച ഒരു പാത്രത്തിലൊ പാക്കറ്റിലൊ അടക്കി മുദ്രയായി പൊതിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടേണ്ടതും ആവക എല്ലാ പാത്രത്തിന്മേലൊ പാക്കെറ്റിന്മേലൊ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും നാട്ടുഭാഷയിലും "വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണം" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും IX-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വില്പന രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കേറ്റിയിട്ടുള്ള നമ്പരും തീയതിയും ഉള്ളതായ ഒരു തുക ശീട്ടു വിശേഷി പതിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

XIV. പൊടിച്ച ഒരു വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണവും ആയതു വില്ക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി കാനിൽ ഒരു നാഞ്ചൽ വെള്ളപ്പാക്കാണത്തിനു കാണുന്നു എന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ് കൂടാതെ അതിൽ അധികമൊ കുറഞ്ഞൊ ഉള്ള തുക ഈ വിധപ്രകാരവും കരിയൊ നീലമൊ പ്രിന്റൻ മഷി എന്ന നിലച്ചായമൊ കൂട്ടിക്കലർത്തിയതു ഒരു അന്നവാരപത്രക്കാരൻ വല്ല തുകയും വിറ്റു കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

ആർ. രാമസ്വാമി,
ഗവർന്മെന്റ് മൊഴിമാറ്റി.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Local & Municipal.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Cutcherry, October 2, 1917.

No. 1094.—Under sub-section (1) of section 60 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and with reference to articles 718, 780 and 780 of the Civil Service Regulations, the privilege leave for five weeks already granted to Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., President of the Corporation of Madras, in notification No. 850 in Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th August 1917, is extended by a day.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

No. 1095.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vemuri Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu as a member of the Ganjam District Board.

No. 1096.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Meka Venkatarangayya Appa Rao Bahadur as a member of the Kistna District Board.

No. 1097.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Pandit Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu as member and Vice-President of the Godavari District Board.

No. 1098.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Khan Sahib Haji Abdullah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur as President of the Coondapoor Taluk Board in the district of South Kanara.

No. 1099.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Pudighanam Sitaramaswami Pantulu Garu, M.R.Ry. Dabbiru Gantachandra Patnaik Garu and M.R.Ry. Velamuri Appanna Sastri Garu to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Parlakimedi.

No. 1100.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Annaswami Marimuthu Mudaliyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cuddalore.

No. 1101.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Nadamuni Ayya Parthasarathi Ayya Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tirupati.

No. 1102.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Codanguti Krishnaswami Sambasiva Ayyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Walajapet.

No. 1103.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of the Hon'ble Mr. Pulavarti Seva Rao as Chairman of the municipality of Bellary.

No. 1104.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. Ry. Vellore Vasanta Rao Garu to be Chairman of the municipality of Proddatur.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1105.—Under section 23 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Erode municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 312 square feet, be the same a little more or less, shall be excluded from the operation of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land.	Boundaries of land.	Extent of the lands to be excluded. sq. ft.
Municipal street T.S. No. 564-1 ..	North, T.S. No. 518; east and south, T.S. No. 564-1; west, T.S. No. 518.	312

No. 1106.—Under sub-section (1) of section 4-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 514 published at page 337 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th June 1901, the Governor in Council hereby declares his intention to alter the limits of the municipality of Chicacole by adopting the following boundaries.

Any objections or suggestions in respect of the revised boundaries should be submitted to Government in writing within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the *Ganjam District Gazette*.

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Starting from the trijunction theodolite station between Tummayudupeta of Vizagapatam District, No. 38 Totada zamindari and No. 37 of Bulaga of Ganjam district, across the river to the south-west corner of survey No. 496 of Bulaga.

East.—Thence in a southerly direction along the western boundary of survey Nos. 495, 493, 494, 490 and 489; along western and southern boundary of survey No. 475 to the quadrijunction of survey Nos. 475, 479, 477 and the municipality. Thence along the western, southern and eastern boundary of survey Nos. 477 and 476, along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 481, 482 and 487; along the western boundary of survey Nos. 436 and 435; along the western and southern boundary of 400; along the southern boundary of 395; along the western and southern boundary of 396; along western, southern, eastern, southern, western and southern boundary of survey No. 392; along western and southern boundary of 387 and 385; along the western boundary of 383 and 384, along the western southern and western boundary of survey No. 319, along the western and southern boundary of survey No. 318; along the western boundary of survey Nos. 322, 331 and 333; along the western, southern and western boundary of 332; along the western, southern, western, southern and eastern boundary of 334; along the southern boundary of 341, 342, 344, 346; along the western boundary of 347, 101, 93 and 92; along the western, northern and western boundary of 89; along the western and southern boundary of 87; along the western boundary of 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54; along the northern and western boundary of 55, along the western boundary of 58; along the western boundary of 57 to the theodolite station to the south-west corner of survey No. 57 which is the junction of Patha Chicacole and Bulaga wards. Thence along the southern boundary of 57 and 56 of Bulaga to the trijunction of the Bulaga, Patha Chicacole and the municipality. Starting at this trijunction the boundary runs along the western boundary of survey Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60; along western, southern and eastern boundary of survey No. 62; along southern and eastern boundary of survey No. 61; along the eastern boundary of survey No. 60; along the western, southern, western southern and western boundary survey No. 22 A; along the western and southern boundary of survey No. 22-C; along the western boundary of survey No. 21 to the trijunction theodolite station between No. 1 Patha Chicacole and No. 8 Armavalli and the municipality. Starting at this station along the northern and western boundary of survey No. 25; along western boundary of 31 and 32; along the northern boundary of 37; along the northern and western boundary of 38; along the western and southern boundary of 40; along the southern and eastern boundary of 39 to the quadrijunction of survey Nos. 39, 41, 247 and municipality. Starting at this station boundary runs along the western boundary of survey No. 247; along the western and southern boundary of 244 and 245, along the southern boundary of 243, 241 and 242, along western boundary of 237, 228, 220, 227, 230, 202; along the northern boundary of 263; along northern western and northern boundary of 274 along northern boundary of 274; along the northern and western boundary of 530; along the northern western northern and western boundary of 525; along the western boundary of 405, 357 and 532 to the trijunction station between Armavalli, Patha Chicacole and municipality.

South.—Starting at the last point the boundary runs along the northern boundary of 499; along the northern, western, southern, western, and southern boundary of 498; along the

western boundary of 497 and 1023; along the northern boundary of 438; along the northern, western, northern, western, northern, western, southern and western boundary of 439; along the western boundary of 454 and 456 along the southern boundary of 395 and 393 up to the theodolite station at the junction of survey Nos. 393, 380 and river and thence across the river to the theodolite station at a distance of 2,372 feet on the right bank of the river.

West.—Starting from the last theodolite station along the surveyed boundary between Langulya river and Vizagapatam district touching the village boundary of Ponnada, Thotapalem, Duppalavalasa, Maithanagaram, Pasulboggata, Jonnapanyedupata and Thimmanayudupeta to the starting station.

No. 1107.—The following draft order relating to Bodepudi Kantayya's George Coronation Hall at Duggirala in the Tenali taluk of the Guntur district is published. It will be taken into further consideration on or after 1st December 1917.—

Draft order.

Whereas M.R.Ry. Paddibhotla Kameswara Rao, Secretary to the Coronation Committee, Duggirala, has under section 6 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, the building called "Bodepudi Kantayya's George Coronation Hall at Duggirala" which was built out of public subscriptions at a cost of about Rs. 3,000 on the site required by the Tenali Taluk Board the Governor in Council in exercise of his powers under section 4 (1) of the Act, hereby directs that the said property shall be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon trust for the purpose and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the Act for the administration of the endowment.

No. 1108.—The following draft of a scheme under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the endowment referred to in notification 1107 supra is published. It will be taken into further consideration on or after 1st December 1917:—

Draft scheme.

Whereas M.R.Ry. Paddibhotla Kameswara Rao, Secretary to the Coronation Committee, Duggirala, has under section 6 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the settlement of a scheme for the administration of the endowment referred to in notification 1107 supra the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under section 5 (1) of the Act, hereby directs that the endowment shall be administered by the Tenali Taluk Board subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That the building shall be named "Bodepudi Kantayya's George Coronation Hall."

(2) That the building shall be at the absolute disposal of the Tenali Taluk Board and be used by the Taluk Board for locating the Board Elementary school at Duggirala.

(3) That, without prejudice to the working of the school, the building shall be made available for all public meetings or assemblies which are not of a political nature or otherwise objectionable. In cases of doubt, the decision of the President, Taluk Board, shall be final.

(4) That the Taluk Board shall keep the building in proper repair.

(5) That the Taluk Board shall be at liberty to extend, alter, or improve the building as occasion arises.

No. 1109.—Whereas it is found necessary to revise the boundaries of the Kilakarai union in the Ramnad district, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 56 published on page 64 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1885, hereby declares that the boundaries of the union shall be as follows:—

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from a stone planted at the north-western corner of Nasuvan Kulam, the boundary line runs straight to a stone at the north-western corner of the compound of Kothukan Appa Pallivasal (mosque) and at a distance of 136 links, in an approximately north-westerly direction, from the north end of Ta-gachchi Appa Darga (tomb of a Muhammadan saint); thence it runs straight to a stone planted just north-west of Tattantoppu Bhadrakali Amman temple; thence it runs straight to a stone at the north-west corner of the union rubbish depot near the cart-track to Ramnad, thence it runs along the north boundary of the rubbish depot to its north-eastern corner; and thence it runs straight to the village boundary stone in the middle of the western side of S.F. No. 442 of Kanjarankudi village.

East.—Thence the line runs straight to the survey stone at the north-eastern corner of S.F. No. 457 of Kanjarankudi village (Uppukulam urani); thence it runs straight to the survey stone at the south-western corner of S. No. 406 of Kanjarangudi village; and thence it runs straight due south to low water mark.

South.—Thence the line runs along the low-water mark line to a point due south of a stone planted just west of Kilabattiyan koil (shrine)

West.—Thence the line runs due north straight to the stone last mentioned; thence it runs straight to a stone planted just north-west of the union Parkinaru (old wall); thence it runs straight to a stone planted just north-west of Vairamanni Kulam; thence it runs straight to a stone planted just north-west of Kalvettan wall; and thence it runs straight to the starting point.

No. 1110.—Whereas it is found necessary to revise the boundaries of the Ilaiyangudi union in the Ramnad district, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notifications Nos. 58 and 559 published on pages 84 and 180 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1885 and 17th December 1889, respectively, hereby declares that the Ilaiyangudi union shall comprise the area in the villages of Ilaiyangudi, Puthur, Puchiendal, Sodagudi, Keelayur, Pageyaravandan and Maravavalasai within the boundaries described below:—

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from a stone planted at the western extremity of the northern bund of Puchiendal tank, the boundary line runs straight to a stone planted at the north-west corner of Rettaiyurani; thence it runs along the northern side of the said urani (small tank) to a stone planted at its north-east corner; thence it runs straight to a stone planted at the north-west corner of Sothukudi Periye urani; thence it runs along the northern side of the said urani to a stone planted at its north-east corner, thence it runs straight to a stone planted at the north-west corner of Vannan urani; thence it runs along the northern side of the said urani to a stone planted at its north-east corner; thence it runs straight to a stone planted just north of Ayyanar koil urani; and thence it runs straight due east for a distance of about 1,550 links to a stone planted on the eastern side of the cart-track from Sothukudi to Kaudem.

East.—Thence the line runs straight approximately in a south-easterly direction for a distance of about 965 links to a stone planted on the southern side of the cart-track from Sothukudi to Rajasingamangalam; thence it runs straight to a stone planted at the junction of the bunds of Arumiyur tank and Raja Pillai endal (tank); thence it runs straight to a stone planted at the foot of the bund of Kalluram tank at the north-eastern corner of the tank; and thence it runs to a stone planted at the south-eastern corner of the Sivaganga lessees' bungalow compound.

South.—Thence the line runs along the wall of the said compound to its south-west corner; thence it runs straight to a stone planted just south-west of Kalluvadi Raja kovil Pidam (shrine) south of Kilaiyur; and thence it runs straight to a stone planted just south-west of the Ayyanar koil (temple) west of Kilaiyur.

West.—Thence the line runs straight to stone planted just north-west of the said temple; thence it runs straight to a stone planted at the north-western corner of Kilaiyur urani; thence it runs straight to a stone to be planted just north-west of the Amman koil (temple) north of Kilaiyur; thence it runs straight to mile stone 20 on the Ilaiyangudi-Sivaganga road; and thence it runs straight to the starting point.

No. 1111.—Under sub-section (2) of section 4-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of Notification No. 628 published at page 290, Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd April 1913, the Governor in Council hereby declares his intention to include within the limits of the Tiruvalur municipality, Tanjore district, revenue survey field No. 126 of the village of, 4, Tiruvalur North, Nagapatam taluk, and to adopt the following revised boundaries. Any objection which may be made in respect of the above by any person interested should be submitted, in writing, to Government within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the *Tanjore District Gazette*.

Revised boundaries of the Tiruvalur municipality.

North.—A line starting from the trijunction of survey Nos. 150, 148 and 377 of Tandalai and proceeding along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 150, 153, 154, 153 again 151 and 152 of Tandalai, survey Nos. 4, 3, 4 again 10, 13, 14, 15 and 45 of Tiruvalur North, the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 211, 178, 214 again of Kizhakkavadukudi, the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 129, 130, 132, 134, 133, 138, 140, 141 and 142 of Tiruvalur North and survey No. 122 of Ramagai to the trijunction of survey Nos. 122, 123 and 126 of Ramagai.

East.—A line crossing survey No. 126 of Ramagai from the above trijunction to the trijunction of survey Nos. 148, 149 and 126 of Ramagai and passing along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 148, 161, 129, 144, 129 again 139, 129 again, of Ramagai, survey Nos. 167, 163, 150, 162, and 161 of Tiruvalur North, survey Nos. 92, 98, 134, 131, 130, 129, 140 and 176 of Tiruvalur South, to the railway line, thence along the western bank of the railway line to survey No. 83, of Sundaravilagam; thence across the railway line and passing along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 83, 82, 93, 92, 71, 70, 69, 85, and 86 of Sundaravilagam, till the trijunction of survey Nos. 96, 84, and 126; thence crossing survey No 126 to the junction of survey Nos. 170, 172, 126 and 132, thence proceeding along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 170, 134, 136, 138, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 152, 153 and 240 of Sundaravilagam and survey Nos. 130, 28, 30, 31 and 33 of Venkateswarapuram to the trijunction of survey Nos. 33, 133 and 134 of that village.

South.—A line starting from the above trijunction and passing along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 33, 37 and 38 of Venkateswarapuram, survey Nos. 159, 158, 157, 156, 155 and 152 of Pulivalam, survey Nos. 55, 55, 57 and 58 of Venkateswarapuram, survey Nos. 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 133, 137, 24, 23, 21, 19, 18 and 35 of Pulivalam till it reaches the eastern bank of the railway line.

West.—A line starting from the above point along the eastern bank of the railway line till it reaches survey No. 172 of Vijayapuram where it crosses the railway line; thence proceeding along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 172, 170, 169, 168, 155, 153, 154, 90, 23, 20, 18, 17, 12 and 11 of Vijayapuram and survey Nos. 158, 153 and 150 of Tandalai to the trijunction of survey Nos. 150, 148 and 377 of Tandalai."

No. 1113.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Trichinopoly District Board, hereby notifies under section 58 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that from and after the 1st November 1917, a subsidiary toll-gate will be opened at the second quarter of the thirty-seventh mile of road No. 4 (Trichinopoly to Chidambaram via Jayankondasholapuram) near Poyyur in the Udayarpalaiyam taluk and that tolls at three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through this gate.

2. With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is hereby declared under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Act, that payment, at any time, of tolls at any one of the three gates mentioned below shall clear carriages, carts and animals at the other two gates within the same period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunrise.—

(1) The existing main gate at Kilapalur
(2) The existing subsidiary gate on the southern bank of the Marudaiyar river near Ariyalur.
(3) The new subsidiary gate near Poyyur

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1114.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·69 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a metal quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owners or occupiers.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, No. 116. *Kunnathur village.*			
Dry, S. No. 136 ..	K. M. Karuppayi and Tilla Nadan.	North, S. No. 145; east, S. Nos. 134, 135 and 136; south, S. Nos. 137 and 140; west, S. Nos. 143 and 136.	acs. 2·69

No. 1115.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·54 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a cart-track to Reddipalaiyam metal quarry, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot District, Gingee taluk, Satyamangalam village			
Govt., dry, S No. 131 B-2	Venkatarya Reddi	North, S No. 133 H 1; east, S. No. 131 B-2; south, S No. 398; west, S No. 141 A & B.	acs. 0·21
Do S No 133 A-1	Ganga Reddi and Pulla Reddi ..	North, S. No. 139 A-1; east, S No. 133 A 2; south, S No. 131 B-1; west, S. Nos. 147 B and 148	0·23
Do. S. No. 133 A-2.	Venkata Reddi and Ganga Reddi	North, S. No. 133 A-1; east, S. No. 131; south, S Nos. 133 A-1 & A-2 and 148; west, S. No. 148.	0·08
		Total ..	0·54

A-8

No. 1116.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish and night-soil depot; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, No. 13, Odaipalayam village.			
Dry, S. F. No. 439 B-2.	Kuppan Asari, mortgagee Subbai Gavundan and Vellai Gavundan of Anamalai	North, S.F. No. 438, east, Anamalai village; south and west, S.F. No. 439 B-1.	ACRE. 1

No. 1117.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 40 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burning and burial ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Udayarpalayam taluk, Kandaliudam village.			
Government dry, S.F. No. 162-2.	Enjoyer, Virapadiyan; mortgagee, Tevi Udaiyan.	North, east and south, S.F. No. 163; west, S. F. No. 162-3 (Virapadiyan's land).	ACRES. 40

No. 1118.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a slaughter-house at Polur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Polur taluk, Polur village.			
Wet, S. No. 98-3 ..	Viswanatha Ayyar	North, east, and south, No. 98-1; west, No. 97 S-E.	CENTS. 11

No 1119.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 20·22 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of the seventh section of the Punnagaram-Mallikundam road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sankari Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Omalur taluk, No. 870, Mallitandam village.		acs.
Dry, No. 178-4 B ..	Ramaswami Kavandan, pattadar, Gowriswami, enjoyer	North, No. 180 ; east, No. 178-4 C ; south, No. 178 B ; west, No. 178-4 A.	0·14
Do. No. 178-5 A.	Guruswami, pattadar and enjoyer.	North, No. 178-4 B ; east, No. 178-5 C ; south, No. 178 ; west, No. 178-5 A.	0·80
Do. No. 180-1 B	Subramanian, pattadar and enjoyer.	North, No. 180-2 B ; east, No. 180-1 C ; south, No. 178-4 B ; west, No. 180-1 A.	0·65
Do. No. 180-2 B	Krishna Chetti, pattadar and enjoyer.	North, No. 181 ; east, Nos. 181 and 180 C ; south, No. 180-1 B ; west, No. 180-2 A	0·93
Do. No. 181-B ..	Do. do.	North, Nos. 149 and 183 ; east, No. 181-A ; south, No. 180 ; west, Nos. 180 and 181-C	0·48
Do. No. 140-B ..	Kandaswami Pillai, pattadar and enjoyer.	North, No. 148 ; east, No. 140 ; south, No. 139 ; west, No. 140-A	0·05
Do. No. 139-B ..	Do do.	North, No. 132 ; east, Nos. 139-C and 138 ; south, No. 140 ; west, No. 140 A.	0·26
Do. No. 132-B	Krishna Ayyar, Mutia Ayyar, Sengammal, Pachammal, Perumal and Nanjappan, enjoyers, Kannan Ayyar and Muthu Ayyar.	North, No. 133-B ; east, No. 132-A ; south, No 131 ; west, Nos 140 and 139	0·09
Do. No. 132-C ..	Do. do	North, No. 138 ; east, No. 132 A ; south and west, No. 139	0·24
Do. No. 138-B ..	Pattadar, Hanuman Kavandan, enjoyers, 1 Samanan, 2. Pachel, 3 Anthanthi and 4. Nallappa, Kavandan.	North, No. 137 ; east, No. 138 C ; south, No. 132 ; west, No. 138 A.	1·35
Do. No. 137-B ..	Do do.	North, No. 136 ; east, No. 132 A ; south, No. 138 ; west, No 181.	1·07
Do. No. 122-B ..	Krishna Chetti, pattadar and enjoyer	North, No. 121 ; east, No 132 A ; south, No. 181 and 137 ; west No 139 C.	0·46
Do. No. 121-B ..	Manager for the time being to the Subrahmanian temple for pooja (Chinna poojari)	North, No. 119 ; east, No 121 C ; south, No. 122 ; west, No 121 A	0·36
Do. No. 119-A ..	Mannan and Mari Chetti, pattadar and enjoyer.	North, No 118 ; east, No. 119 B ; south, No. 121, west, No. 182.	0·13
Do No 118-A ..	Narmpyan and Arthanari, minor, guardian and mother Palaniammal, pattadars and enjoyers.	North, No 117 ; east, No. 119 B south, No 119 ; west, No 182	0·20
Do. No. 117-A ..	Ahboyi alias Thirthagiri Chetti, pattadara and enjoyers	North, No 115 ; east, No. 111 ; south, No. 118 ; west No. 182.	0·10
Do. No. 115-1 B.	(1) Nalli, (2) Chelli, (4) Chinnanan and (4) Chinnathambi, pattadars and enjoyers.	North, Nos. 183 and 184 ; east, No 115-1 A ; south, No 115-2 B ; west, No. 183.	0·10
Do. No. 115-2 B	Ganapathi Kavandan, pattadar and enjoyer.	North, No 115-1 B ; east and south, No 114 2 A ; west, Nos 182 and 115-2 C	1·10
Do. No. 182-A ..	(1) Chali, (2) Kavan, (3) Vyapuri, (4) Sambon and (5) Nallakhal, pattadars and enjoyers (1), (2), (3) and (4).	North, Nos. 183 and 184 ; east, No. 184 ; south, No. 183 ; west, No. 182-F	0·60
Do. No. 183-B ..	Do. do.	North, No. 187 ; east, No. 184 ; south, No. 182 ; west, No. 184.	0·65
Do. No. 187-B ..	Do. do.	North, No. 188 ; east, No. 187-A ; south, No. 183 ; west, No. 187-C.	0·10
Do. No. 186-B ..	Nachammitha Kavandan and Cheeroyan.	North, No 503 ; east, No. 186-A ; south, No 187 ; west, No. 186-C.	1·10
Do. No. 503-1 B.	Sambon, pattadar and enjoyer	North, No 501 ; east, No. 502 ; south, No. 503 3 B ; west, Nos. 503-2 A and 503 1 A	0·40
Do. No 503-2 B.	Chinnaiyan ..	North, No. 503-3 B ; east, No. 503-6 C ; south, No. 189 ; west, No 503-2 A.	0·57
Do. No. 503-3 B	Do. ..	North and east, No. 503-1 C ; south, No. 503-2 B ; west, No 503 1 A.	0·90
Do. No. 501-B ..	Palani Kavandan, pattadar and enjoyer.	North, Nos. 510 and 501-A ; east, No. 501-A ; south, No. 502 ; west, No. 501 C.	1·30
Do. No 578-B ..	(1) Kappan, (1a) Pachamuthu, (2) Karuppan and (3) Venguvaral, pattadars	North, No 579 ; east, Nos 578-A and 581 ; south and west, No. 578-C	0·64
Do. No 579-A ..	Nachammitha Kavandan	North, No. 581 ; east, Nos 578-A and 580 ; south, No. 578 ; west, No 578-C	1·90
Do. No. 582-B ..	Andiappa Kavandan, pattadar and enjoyer.	North, No. 583 ; east, Nos. 585-A ; south, No. 584 ; west No. 583-C.	0·90
Do No. 583-B ..	Do. do.	North, No. 580 ; east, No. 581-A ; south, No. 586 ; west, Nos. 582-C and 584.	0·38
Do. No. 580-A ..	Do. do.	North, No. 581 ; east, No 582 ; south and west, No. 580-B	0·97
Do. No 581-B ..	Do. do.	North and east No. 581-A ; south, No 580 ; west, No. 581-C	0·64
Do. No 572-B ..	Do do.	North, No. 571 ; east, Nos. 573-A and 581 ; south, No 572-C ; west, No. 573.	1·12
Do No. 561-B ..	Navitha Koppan, pattadar and Shanmuthan, enjoyer.	North, No. 562 ; east, Nos. 561-A, 560 and 581-B ; south, No. 571 ; west, No. 561-C	1·32
		Total ..	49 20

No. 1120.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sanitary improvements in the Mangalore municipality; and under sections 3 and 7, the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
South Kanara district, Mangalore taluk, Cudia Bettar village.			
Garden, S. No. 661 ..	Owner, Kamal Kamappayya; occupier, manager for the time being of Sri Venkatramana temple.	North, S. No. 662; east, S. No. 662; south, S. No. 643; west, S. No. 625.	cents 16

No. 1121.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4,235 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway from the Municipal High School to the Students' hostel and for a compound wall to the hostel in the Mayavaram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Tanjore District, Mayavaram taluk, Pattamangalam village.			sq. ft.
Dry, T.S. No. 662 C.	Harinarayana Ayyar	North and east, bo. 662 A; south, No. 664; west, No. 662 B.	243
Do. No. 662 D.	Do.	North, No. 662 A; east, No. 676; south No. 664; west, No. 662 A.	662
Inam dry, T.S. bo. 132 A.	Sri Rajagopalaswami, Trustee, Pandirasannidhi of Tiruvadhavanamutt, Mahalinga Pandithar, Govindaswami Nayak, Doraiswami Pillai and Subbapati Pillai.	North, No. 134; east, No. 133 B; south and west ward No. 1.	3,130
		Total	4,235

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, October 9, 1917.

No. 176-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tiruvannamalai in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot district, if persons from the infected portions of the North Arcot, Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem, Madura and South Kanara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kartigai festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 16th November to 1st December 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Karamadai, Mettupalaiyam, Singanallur, Peraudurai, Kalamangalam and Dharmapuri on the South Indian Railway, and the stations of Bellary, Bellary Cantonment, Virapur, Obalapuram, Hospet, Polakerthi, Bavanthal, Hagari, Somalapuram and Kudatini on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, for the station of Tiruvannamalai on the South Indian Railway to any person attending or believed to be attending to be present, at the said festival or fair.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 177-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Ramasagaram in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district, the Hyderabad State, and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Tirumandi Basaveswaraswami car festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 23rd to 29th November 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 178-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Madeswaran Hills in the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district, if persons from the infected parts of the Coimbatore, Salem, South Kanara and Bellary districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Madeswaranmalai jatra:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 9th to 16th November 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Ootacamund, October 9, 1917.

No. 179-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 176-P., published on pages 677-679 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd October 1917, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification rinderpest are published:—

A.—Plague-infected Areas.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur.	Gooty	Amidala	Bellary—*cont.*	Hospet—*cont.*	Kamalapuram.
		Budagavi.			Narayanadevarakeri
		Chikalagurki.			Tanam.
		Chinna Hotaru.			Venkatapuram.
		Chyabala.			Hiravadesahalli.
		Dharmapuram.			Hosakere.
		Gada Hotaru			Kudligi.
		Gooty.		Kudligi ..	Nagarakatta.
		Guntakal.			Nagenahalli.
		Hanchinahalu.			Ramapuram.
		Hevaligi.			Tuiahalli.
		Komkondla.			Ujjani.
		Poliki.		Royadrug ..	Pulakurthi.
		Pottipadu.		Sirugupya ..	Samavaapuram.
		Timmanchcrla.	Chittoor ..	Punganuru ..	Kilapatla.
		Undabanda.		Avanashi ..	Chikkadasampatai-yam.
		Uravakonda.			Komatti Street including Betti Chetti Lane in Coimbatore Town.
		Vajrakararu.			Kuniyamuttur.
		Valipumadugu.			Kurichchi.
		Vidapanakallu.		Coimbatore.	Ottakkalmandapam.
		Boyalapalli.			Sarkar Samakkulam.
		Chalivendala.			Singanallur.
	Hindupur ..	Kodihalli.			Sundakamuttur.
		Moda.			Tenkarai.
		Muddireddipalli.	Coimbatore.		Tennamanallur.
Arcot, North.	Tirupattur ..	Devastanam.			Perundurai.
Bellary ..	Adoni ..	Adoni.		Erode ..	Huttur.
		Bevinahalu.		Kollegal ..	Sattegalam.
		Chintakunta.			Madappur.
	Alur ..	Davalatapuram.		Palladam ..	Mangalore.
		Hardageri.	Kanara, South.	Mangalore.	Bantval.
		Khajipuram.			Maddukera.
		Sidarahalu.			Maddukera Agraharam.
	Bellary ..	Whole taluk.			Pattikonda.
	Harpanahalli.	Singirihalli.	Kurnool ..	Pattikonda	Yelavali.
		Yadihalli.			
		Anipunakatta.			
	Hospet ..	Anivaru.			
		Hospet.			
		Kallahalli.			

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Madura ..	Palni ..	Manjanayakkanpatti.			
		New Ayakkudi.			
Nilgiris, the.	Coonoor ..	Kotti (hamlet).		Hosur ..	Bagalur.
		Ettapur.			Bage palli.
	Attur ..	Malliyakkasi.			Bedichipalli.
		Sanamasamudram.			Kelamangalam.
		Annasagaram.			Oddapalli.
		Balijarpalai.	Salem—*cont.*	Uttangarai ..	Kadayampatti.
		Dharmapuri.		Salem ..	Blocks 3 to 7 and 10 of survey division No. 5 and blocks 8 to 11, 13, 25 and 28 of survey division No. 7 in Salem Town.
Salem ..		Gujjarahalli.			
	Dharmapuri ..	Krishnapuram.			
		Nettadahalli.			
		Onnappakavundanahalli.			
		Upparahalli.			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore	The whole province	II. Bombay —*cont.*	5. *Political Charges*—cont.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		States and Agencies—*cont.*
	(a) Districts—		Cutch State.
	Ahmedabad.		Kathiawar Agency.
	Broach.		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.
	Kaira.		Mahi Kantha Agency.
	Surat.		Mangrol Port.
	Thana.		Mandra Port.
	(b) Towns and ports—		Porbander Port.
	Ahmedabad.		Satara Agency.
	Bombay.		Surat Agency.
	Broach.	III. Bihar and Orissa.	Districts—
	Bulsar.		Darbhanga.
	Kalyan.		Monghyr.
	Karla.		Muzaffarpur.
	Surat.		Patna.
	2. *Central Division*—		Saran.
	(a) Districts—		Shahabad.
	Ahmednagar.	IV. The Punjab.	(a) Districts—
	Nasik.		Jhelum.
	Poona.		Jullundur.
	Satara.		Rawalpindi.
	Sholapur.		(b) Town—
	East Khandesh.		Lahore.
	West Khandesh.		(c) State—
	(b) Town—		Patiala.
	Poona.	V. Burma ..	(a) Districts—
	3. *Southern Division*—		Bassein.
	(a) Districts—		Hanthawaddy.
	Belgaum.		Hanzada.
	Bijapur.		Maubin.
	Dharwar.		Meiktila.
	Kolaba.		Minbu.
	Ratnagiri.		Myaungmya.
	(b) Town—		Pegu.
	Ratnagiri.		Prapon.
	4. *Sind*—		Thayawaddy.
	(a) District—		Thaton.
	Hyderabad.		Toungoo.
	(b) Town and port—		(b) Towns and ports—
	Karachi.		Bassein.
	5. *Political Charges*—		Mandalay.
	States and Agencies—		Moulmein.
	Akalkot State.		Rangoon.
	Baroda State.		(c) States—
	Bhavnagar Port.		Northern Shan States.
	Bhor State.		
	Bijapur Agency.		

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—*contd.*

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares Bijnor. Cawnpore. Etah. Farrukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Sultanpur. Unao. (*b*) Towns— Allahabad. Lucknow. Mirzapur	VII. The Central Provinces—*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.* Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Nimar. Raipur. Seoni. Wardha. Yeotmal. (*b*) Town— Jubbulpore.
		VIII. Hyderabad State.	The whole province.
VII. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Balaghat. Bhandara. Bilaspur. Buldana. Chhindwara. Damoh.	IX. Central India.	(*a*) States— Bhopal. Dhar. Dewas. Gwalior. Indore. Jhabua. Ratlam. Sailana. (*b*) Towns— Indore City. Indore Residency Bazaars. Neemuch Cantonment.
		X. Rajputana.	(*a*) Districts— Ajmer. (*b*) States— Alwar. Bharatpur. Jaipur. Jhalawar. Kishangarh. Marwar (Jodhpur). Mewar. Partabgarh. Tonk. (*c*) Town— Ajmer.
		XI. Kashmir.	Jammu Province.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Kalamangalam. Perundurai.	Mangalore. Karumadai.	Singanallur. Mettupalaiyam.	Dharmapuri.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Adoni. Guntakal. Timmanaicherla. Kuppam.* Patchur.* Bellary. Bellary Cantonment.	Virapur. Hagari. Gooty. Maddikera. Obulapuram. Hospet. Gulapalayamu.	Pulakurthi. Malgur. Bavanhal. Somalapuram. Kudatini.

* *N.B.*—Notification papers should be issued at these two stations only to passengers from the Kyasur State who alight there.

C.—ROAD FRONTIER NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

Sivasamudram.	Hosur.	Toppakkadu.

D.—RAILWAY FRONTIER INSPECTION STATIONS.

Hospet. Raichur.	Bezwada. Kandapur.	Jalarpet.

Cantonment, October 5, 1917.

No. 279. F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kalappatti in the Palghat taluk of the Malabar district from persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore, Madura, Salem and South Kanara districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming car festival :—

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 3rd to 15th November 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Kuramadai, Mettupalaiyam, Singanallur, Perundurai, Kulumangalam and Dharmapuri on the South Indian Railway for the stations of Kuttipuram, Olavakkot, Palghat and Parli on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back

R. A. GRAHAM
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kandadai Srinivasa Acharyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board in the district of Chingleput.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
2nd October 1917. J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Peruri Krishnabrahmam Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Bezwada Taluk Board in the district of Kistna.

Kistna Collector's Office,
26th September 1917.

Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Bhaskara Rangayya Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kistna District Board by the Bezwada Taluk Board.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Garapati Kotayya Garu has been duly elected as member of the Taluk Board, Ellore, in the district of Kistna.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Rv. Saderi Venkata Ramayya Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected as councillor of Ellore municipality for Ward No. IV.

Kistna Collector's Office,
2nd October 1917. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Immudi Achatarama Surappa Nagaraswami Pandiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Usilampatti Taluk Board in the district of Madura.

Madura Collector's Office,
3rd October 1917. G. F. PADDISON,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Pulikkal Cheiur Raman Nambiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Wynaad Taluk Board

Malabar Collector's Office,
5th October 1917. F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Soleti Bapanayya Garu, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected municipal councillor for the municipality of Rajahmundry.

Godavari Collector's Office,
29th September 1917. H. H. BURKITT,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Karur Vydhinada Ayyar Subba Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., has been elected as a member of the Salem Municipal Council.

Salem Collector's Office,
29th September 1917. E. W. LEGH,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kotargal Patmahetti Achutaya Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Puttur Taluk Board, South Kanara district.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
4th October 1917. L. VIBERT,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sivasubramanya Nadar Gnanaprakasanami Nadar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Ettaiyapuram Taluk Board in the Tinnevelly district.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
3rd October 1917. I. MacIVER,
Collector.

Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kudur Krishna Rao Garu and M.R.Ry. G. K. Gangappa Garu have been appointed by election, as members of the Anantapur District Board by the Anantapur Taluk Board.

The President, District Board, Anantapur, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Khan Sahib Kazimar Imam-ud-din Sahib Bahadur as a member of the Anantapur Taluk Board.

Anantapur District Board's Office,
4th October 1917. S. M. V. USMAN,
President.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. K. Innayya Redu Garu, B.A., Tahsildar of Alur, to be a member of the Adoni Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
6th October 1917.

J. M. TURING,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. V. Vasantha Rao Garu has been appointed by election as a member of the Cuddapah District Board by the Jammalamadugu Taluk Board.

Cuddapah District Board's Office,
19th September 1917.

P. C. DUTT,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Babu Raghunatha Dora Garu has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Goomsur Taluk Board in the district of Ganjam.

Ganjam District Board's Office,
26th September 1917.

C. E. COTTERELL,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Gantt Venkata Rao has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Cocanada Taluk Board in the Godavari district.

Godavari District Board's Office,
2nd October 1917.

H. H. BURKITT,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kallepalli Suryaprakasa Rao Garu, B.A., Tahsildar, Bhimavaram taluk, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kistna District Board by the Narasapur Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
25th September 1917.

The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Gandemeda Pitchayya Pantulu Garu, Deputy Tahsildar of Chintalapudi division, to be a member of the Ellore Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
1st October 1917.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Korelamadi Gopalakrishnayya Chowdari Garu, B.A., has been reappointed by election as Vice-President of the Bezwada Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
2nd October 1917.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Chandroth Koodak Tharhath Vittil Kunhi Kumaran Nambiyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Tellicherry Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
4th October 1917.

P. B. EVANS,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. M. T. V. Doraiswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar of Atmakur, has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Atmakur Taluk Board.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Syud Jafar Saheb Chisti Bahadur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Nellore District Board by the Atmakur Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
30th September 1917.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Vellore Bashyam Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Rampet Taluk Board in the North Arcot district.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
8th October 1917.

J. N. ROY,
President.

The President, District Board, Nammal, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Ayyampet Ahmad Sahib Pir Mohammad Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Tahsildar of Srivilliputtur, to be a member of the Sivakasi Taluk Board with effect from 25th October 1917.

Nammal District Board's Office,
4th October 1917.

A. TOTTENHAM,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the President, District Board, Salem, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. A. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar of Hosur, to be a member of the Hosur Taluk Board.

E. W. LEGH,
President.

Salem District Board's Office,
27th September 1917.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. M. Appaji Reddiyar Avargal to be a member of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
5th October 1917.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. C. R. Desika Asheriyar Avargal to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

A. SUBBARAYALU,
President.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
6th October 1917.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, hereby reappoints M.R.Ry. Ewara Bhagiratha Rao Pantulu Garu to be a member of the Parvatipur Taluk Board.

Vizagapatam District Board's Office,
28th September 1917.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Vinayaka Pachi Garu, *vice* Sayid Imam Saheb Bahadur whose term of office expired, to be a member of the Parvatipur Taluk Board.

H. A. B. VERNON,
President.

Vizagapatam District Board's Office,
1st October 1917.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Pakalapati Narasimharaju Garu, Amin of the "A" Division, Bhadravaram thana, to be a member of the Narasapatam Taluk Board, *vice* M.R.Ry. M. Subbarao Pantulu Garu.

C. CHELAPATI,
Vice-President.

Vizagapatam District Board's Office,
3rd October 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Home Department (Education)	695
Miscellaneous Notifications	698
Vacancies	703

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1917.

No. 109.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels

Ootacamund, September 19, 1917.

No. 110.—The following Government Order is published for general information :—

[G.O. No. 1296, HOME (EDUCATION), Dated 15th SEPTEMBER 1917.]

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. B. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Simla, the 29th August 1917.

No.—733.

I am directed to say that the Government of India have had under consideration the desirability of initiating some scheme by which opportunity might be given to school pupils and college students to invest small savings in post office 5 year cash certificates. By this means students would be enabled to feel that they were participating in rendering financial assistance towards the conduct of

the present war and the idea of India as a portion of the British Empire would thus be brought home to them. Secondly, such a scheme would be likely to inculcate habits of thrift and it is hoped that once this habit is formed the purchase of such certificates or the deposit of small savings in the post office savings bank may be continued after the end of the war.

2. There appear to be three methods by which pupils and students might conveniently make such investments. The first would be suitable for large institutions where the purchase of certificates of a higher ultimate value than Rs. 10 might be expected, or for organised educational authorities with many institutions under their management. The second would be suitable for cases where only small sums could be collected, and for small institutions such as middle and even primary schools. The third method would be applicable in all cases.

3. *The first method—Transfer of certificates by educational authorities to students.*—An educational authority, such as a local or a municipal board, a university or the governing body of an institution, may invest in post office 5-year cash certificates and invite students to apply for such certificate on payment of the necessary instalments spread over one or more years. The certificates would most conveniently be purchased in the name of the educational authority, which would retain the safe custody receipts. The certificates would be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. The educational authority would give to each subscribing pupil a document in form I attached to this communication. When the investment matured, the educational authority would draw the amount and distribute such of it as was due to the student upon the presentation of this document.

4. In cases where the educational authority could not legally or conveniently purchase certificates in its own name the purchase could be made by an individual member of it and the same procedure pursued as is described above. In such cases, however, the certificates should be purchased, not in the investor's name, but in his official designation in order that no difficulty may arise at the time of discharge of the certificates in consequence of the transfer, retirement or death of the person who actually purchased them.

5. It is not anticipated that there would be many cases in which it would be necessary to relax the maximum limit of Rs. 7,500. But where such cases arose the school authority might apply in the terms of the Press Communiqué of the 26th April 1917, and would on the grant of the application be regarded as a War Loan Association. But in the case of local bodies, universities incorporated by an Act of the Indian legislature and Government educational institutions approved for this purpose by the Local Government, the concession in respect of holdings in excess of Rs. 7,500 is hereby granted, and will be permitted to run beyond the expiry of the current financial year and up to such date as the Government of India may hereafter communicate.

6. *Second method—Purchase by subscription cards.*—Small amounts saved by any student from time to time may be handed over to the headmaster of the institution, who will make an entry upon a card in form II attached to this communication. This card would be kept by the student. The headmaster may be allowed to open a compont account in the post office savings bank for the purpose of investing these savings in cash certificates. When the savings of any individual student, as indicated by the headmaster's note on the card, amount to Rs. 7-11-0 the headmaster will purchase a cash certificate on behalf of the student by withdrawal of a corresponding sum from the savings bank account. Certificates thus purchased would be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. In this case also a document in form I would be handed over to the student to be kept until the investment had matured.

7. *Third method—Cash certificates as prizes.*—It is understood that at many educational institutions in India the students have voluntarily foregone their prizes and have received instead documents suitably inscribed, the money which would have gone on the purchase of books having been subscribed to the Imperial Indian Relief or other similar funds. Any such arrangement must be regarded as highly creditable. It is suggested as an alternative to this arrangement that cash certificates might be purchased for students who win prizes. In this case a document in form III attached to this communication would be handed over to the student and the cash certificates would be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. Where the value of the prize is ordinarily a round sum or larger than Rs. 7-12-0 the balance (say for instance of Rs. 2-4-0, if the value of the prize were Rs. 10) might also be deposited in a compont account in the post office savings bank and the student thus provided with a nucleus for further savings.

8. Wherever any or all of these methods are adopted, it will be well to take the following steps:—

(i) The documents handed over to the student would have to be handed in to the educational authority or the head of the institution at the time when the investment matured and when that authority would draw the sum of Rs. 10 or upwards in his own name for distribution to students. It would be well if educational authorities and headmasters made it clear to the purchasing students that the sum is not intended to be withdrawn until it has matured after five years, and that save in exceptional circumstances (such, e.g., as the death of the student and the demand for his savings by his parents or guardians) requests for premature withdrawal will be resisted.

(ii) Principals and headmasters should make clear to the students the advantages of the cash certificate system and impress upon them the fact that the issue of these certificates is a permanent arrangement which will continue after the war and which affords a satisfactory investment for small savings. The calculation of the savings and the possibility of making new savings would form useful lessons in arithmetic for the younger students.

9. The Government of India trust that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, full publicity may be given to this scheme, towards the success of which the postal authorities are being asked to lend every assistance. A detail of the scheme which is likely to prove attractive to students is the designing of suitable devices for the three forms mentioned in the present communication. Such a device is now being designed and a number of forms will be supplied when the likely requirements of each Local Government are made known. It is also thought that students will like to keep these forms as a memento even after their investment has been withdrawn. This can be effected by the student endorsing the document for the receipt of the matured sum as shown at the foot of the form, whereupon the form might be handed back to him.

FORM I.

[Design and Inscription.]

_____Post Office 5 year Cash Certificate (s) of the value of Rupees_____ (each) have been purchased by (the name of the educational authority or official designation of member who purchases the certificates) on behalf of _____son of _____, a student of the _____ College / School, _____Class. These certificates are / This certificate is in the keeping of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Date_____ Signed_____ Principal / Headmaster

The sum of Rs _____received.

Date_____

FORM II.

Subscription Card.

Post Office 5 year Cash Certificate

_____School.

Name of subscriber_____ son of_____

Student_____Class.

Date.	Amount of contribution.	Balance.	Signature of headmaster.	Remarks.

FORM III.

[Design and Inscription.]

_____Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate (s) of the value of Rupees_____ (each) have been purchased by (name of educational authority or official designation of member who purchases the certificates) on behalf of_____ son of_____, a student of the_____ College / School_____Class, as his prize (s) for_____ These certificates are / This certificate is in the keeping of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Date_____ Signed_____ Principal / Headmaster

The sum of Rs._____received.

Date_____

Order—No. 1206, *Home (Education), dated* 19*th September* 1917.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the heads of educational institutions should be drawn to paragraph 9 of the Government of India's letter regarding the wide publication of the scheme.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Cuttacumund, October 1, 1917.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·12 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Gopalasamudram High School; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tenneriy District, Anchetumdram taluk, Gopalasamudram village.			acres.
Private pathem poramboke, S. Nos. 354 and 360-1.	P Srinivasa Ayyangar ..	North, lane; east and south, high school house; west, road to the river.	0 05
	Poosa Anmal (reversioners Rajeswara Sastrigal and Venkatadri Sastrigal).	North, conservancy lane; east, P Srinivasa Ayyangar's house; south, Brahmin street; west, high school	0 07
		Total ..	0·12

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R.Ry. S. Suryanarayana, temporary assistant, Secondary school attached to the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ellore range, sub. *pro tem.* in the Probationary class. To join expeditiously on relief

Madras, 2nd October 1917.

M.R.Ry. M. Raghavendra Acharyo, sub. *pro tem.* Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Harpanahalle sub-range, will be considered to have acted in addition to his own duties as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Harpanahalle range (temporary) on a salary of Rs 75 per mensem, from the 3rd July 1917 to the date of his relief by M R Ry. V. Narasinga Rau.

The Director is pleased to appoint Mrs. O. A. E. Bartels, Sub Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Girls' range, on leave to act as Sub Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Godavari Girls' range, *vice* Miss E. M. Bower on leave or until further orders To join as soon as possible within the period of her leave.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 3rd October 1917.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Acting Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from the 9th October 1917 or from the date of his availing himself of the same to M.R.Ry. P. K. Pattabhirama Sastri, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chidambaram range, and to place the Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Chidambaram sub-range, in charge of the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chidambaram range, in addition to his own duties during the absence of M R Ry P. K. Pattabhirama Sastri on leave or until further orders. The Supervisor of Schools is permitted to conduct the annual inspection of Elementary schools according to the sanctioned programme.

The leave sanctioned in this office R.O.C. No. 402-S.A. dated 13th August 1917, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-B, page 629, dated 21st August 1917, is hereby cancelled.

M. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

Vellore, 6th October 1917.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1917

NOTICE TO BELLARY CANDIDATES.

Candidates who selected Bellary as their place of examination for the ensuing Special Test Examinations are informed that the examinations will not be held at Bellary this year; their names have been registered for examination at Anantapur. Such of the candidates, however, as have already asked for permission to appear at other centres than Anantapur, *e.g.*, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Madras, will be permitted to sit for their examination at the centre mentioned in their respective letters.

The examinations at Anantapur will be held at the Local Government College (the Ceded Districts College) and the Principal of the College will be the Chief Superintendent of the examinations. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall and the candidates are expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

No hall-tickets will be issued.

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 3rd October 1917.

POSTPONEMENT OF EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the Special Test Examinations have been postponed *sine die*. The revised dates on which they will be held will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Candidates are expected to look into future issues of the gazette for information as to dates, etc.

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 6th October 1917.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

ASSISTANT EXAMINERSHIPS—PUBLIC EXAMINATION—MARCH 1918.

Notice.

Applications are invited for appointment to Assistant Examinerships in the ensuing Public Examination in connection with the secondary school leaving certificates.

Persons who already applied on a previous occasion should submit applications *de novo*; those who were appointed Examiners or Assistant Examiners before may send in applications.

Applications should be sent addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras. They should *not* be made, either personally or in writing, to the President or Members of the Board for the Award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates. The applications of persons failing to comply with this rule will run the risk of being disregarded. Canvassing by applicants for examinerships will be regarded with disfavour.

Applications should be made out in manuscript in the accompanying form (foolscap size).

Applications should reach this office not later than the 15th October next. No covering letters—official or demi-official—are to be sent along with them.

Applicants not selected will not receive any reply to that effect.

Application for an Assistant Examinership—Public Examination (S.S.L.C.), 1918.

1. Name.
2. Profession—Designation (in full) of office held at present.
   [If a teacher, whether principal or assistant (college), or headmaster or assistant (recognised high school). The name of the particular institution and the rank as assistant (first assistant or second assistant and so forth) should be stated.]
3. Address.
4. College or colleges where educated.
5. Academical or other distinctions, if any.
   [In the case of graduates, the subject and class in which the degree was taken should be given (with dates).]
   Authenticated copies of testimonials (if any) should be sent securely fastened to the application.
   N.B.—Testimonials permitted as *original* will not be returned.
6. Forms and subjects taught by applicant. Form. Subject.
7. If applicant has been an examiner or an assistant examiner before, whether examiner or assistant examiner, the particular examination, subject and year.
8. Subject or subjects in which applicant is prepared to examine. [Not more than two subjects should be mentioned.]
9. Endorsement, if any, recommending the applicant.
   The official designation (in full) of the person recommending should be given.
10. Remarks, if any.

STATION

Date 1917.

Signature of applicant.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 13th September 1917.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION—DECEMBER 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written test* in connection with the next Government Technical Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering, *Intermediate* grade, will be held on Saturday the 1st December 1917, *the Practical* and *viva voce tests being conducted immediately after this date* in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The *Written* and *Practical* and *viva voce* examinations will be held only at Madras. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre other than Madras.

3. In the case of applications from *pupils*, the head of the institution from which they are sent is requested to see, before signing the certificate at the foot of each application, that the institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in Minor Sanitary Engineering according to the Intermediate grade.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognised for *General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for the Technical examinations.

4. Each candidate should submit along with his application a certificate signed by the Sanitary Engineer or the Assistant Sanitary Engineer that he has undergone a five months' course in "Minor Sanitary Engineering—Intermediate grade."

5. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on *printed forms so that they reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 31st October after which date no applications will be received.*

6. Candidates in the mufassal should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nungambakkam, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the mufussal requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

7. The prescribed fee of Rupees five, that is, the fee prescribed for a subject according to the Intermediate grade, must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras into the Bank of Madras, on or before the 31st October, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application. Care should be taken to see that the fee is remitted *sufficiently early* so that the fee receipt obtained may be attached to the applications which must reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 31st October. *On no account will the fee be received in the Commissioner's Office whether sent in cash or by Post Office orders.*

NOTE.—*At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fees should be collected by the Headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the Headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to Headmasters on application.*

8. Each application could be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *being securely fastened to it*:—

[*Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.*]

To The Secretary to the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Nungambakkam, Madras, S.W.

N B—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an *addressed post-card in their respective applications*. The post-card should bear the sender's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

9. Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their house names *distinctly and in full* in their applications, and give their *addresses in full* also; if "Other Hindus," they should state in column 3 of their applications whether they are "Non-Brahman Caste Hindus" or "Panchamas." Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

N.B.—*The exemption or graduation of candidates, or the appointments held by them, should invariably be stated—in full—in column 10 of their applications.*

10. *The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excuse for that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are accordingly warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fee, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination.*

11. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the written examination will be conducted as shown in the following table:—

Day	Hour.	Subject.
1917 Saturday 1st December	11 a.m. to 2 p.m. ..	Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate grade).

12. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regulating the examinations and to the syllabus for the subject, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies either of the syllabus or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

13. *Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 3rd October 1917.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

I. Branch IV—Mental and Moral Science.

(a) The following revised syllabus of European Philosophy and note thereto published at page 425 of Volume I of the Calendar, 1917, have been approved by the Syndicate.

Pre Socratic Philosophy (7).
The Sophists and Socrates (4).
Socratic Schools (1).
Plato (6).
Aristotle (6)
Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptics (2).
Neo-Platonism (1).
The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (3).
Philosophical Writers of the Renaissance (3).
Descartes (7).
Transition to Spinoza (1).
Spinoza (7).
Leibnz (7).
Locke (5).
Berkeley (3).
Hume (6).
Kant (30).
Transition to Hegel (6).
Hegel (15)
Philosophy after Hegel (6).

NOTE.—*The figures in brackets are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which, in a course extending over 125 lectures, might suitably be given to the respective periods or tendencies or thinkers enumerated.*

(b) The following revised courses of reading suggested but in no sense prescribed, in connection with the respective subjects of examination have been approved by the Syndicate (*vide* pages 428 to 430 of Volume I of the Calendar, 1917):—

(1) Bosanquet: Logic or the Morphology of Knowledge.
Dewey: Studies in Logical Theory, chaps. i-v, viii.
Joachim: The Nature of Truth.

(2) Stout: Manual of Psychology.
James: Principles of Psychology.
Ward: Article on 'Psychology' (*Ency. Brit.*)
McDougall: Physiological Psychology.
Social Psychology.
Body and Mind.
Article on 'Hypnotism' (*Ency. Brit.*)
Myers: Human Personality, abridged edition, chaps. ii-v.
(3) Dewey and Tufts: Ethics.
Stuart: Valuation as a Logical Process (in Dewey: Studies in Logical Theory).
Cross: Philosophy of the Practical.
Green: Prolegomena to Ethics, Bks. ii and iii.
Munsterberg: The Eternal Values, chaps. i-vi; xi, 0; xii, C.
Moore: Principia Ethica, chaps. i-iv.
Bradley: Appearance and Reality, chap. xxv.
Mezes: Ethics: Descriptive and Explanatory.
Rogers: Short History of Ethics.
(4) Rogers: Student's History of Philosophy.
Adamson: Development of Greek Philosophy.
Development of Modern Philosophy.
Rand: Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 331–420; 583–588.
Cross: What is Living and What is Dead of the Philosophy of Hegel.
(5) A course of reading is under preparation and will be announced later.
(7) (*a*) Brihadaranyaka and Chandogya Upanishads.
Bádarayaná's Vedanta-Sutras.
Bhagavadgita: Selections from Sankara's commentaries on the Upanishads, Sutras and Gita.
Deussen:
Philosophy of the Upanishads.
The System of the Vedanta.
(7) (*b*) & (*c*) Courses of reading are under preparation and will be announced later.
(7) (*d*) Green: Principles of Political Obligation.
Bosanquet: Philosophical Theory of the State.
Barker: Political Thought from Spencer to To-day.
Rousseau: The Social Contract.
(7) (*e*) Marrett: The Threshold of Religion.
Jevons: Introduction to the History of Religion.
Hoffding: Philosophy of Religion.
Iverach: Theism in the Light of Present Science and Philosophy.
Webb: Problems in the Relations of God and Man.
Boyce Gibson: God with Us.
Ward: Realm of Ends.
Caldecott and Mackintosh: Selections from the Literature of Theism.
(7) (*f*) Seashore: Elementary Experiments in Psychology.
Meyers: Textbook of Experimental Psychology.
Titchener: Experimental Psychology.
Scripture: The New Psychology.
Judd: Psychology, vols. ii and iii.

II. Branch V—History and Economics.

The following syllabus in Economics has been approved by the Syndicate:—

Students will be required to show a clear understanding of economic principles by intelligent application of economic theory to Indian facts and problems.

General.—The scope of economics. Relation of Economics to other Sciences. Methods of Economic enquiry, deductive and inductive (e.g. family budgets, village and city surveys, statistics).

Psychological Basis of Economic and Consumption.—Classification of Wants, Satiability, Wants in relation to activities. Elastic and Inelastic Demand. Economic meaning and types of consumption. Conception of 'Utility' and 'Value'. Economic motives; the 'Economic Man', influence of Family system.

The Production of Wealth.—Definition. Production as (*a*) Creation of use value, (*b*) Creation of exchange value. *Classification.* Production for Producer's use (*a*) Individual, (*b*) Social. Production for the Market.

Factors of Production.—Natural forces and materials, soil, sea, rain, minerals, etc. The Principle of Conservation. *Material Capital* (Classification of formal, social and individual capital. *Human energies*, (*a*) physical, (*b*) intellectual. Theory of population. Efficiency dependent on (*a*) individual physique, nutrition, knowledge, skill, moral quality, (*b*) social conditions, e.g., social order, co-operation and division of labour. Methods of conserving past acquisitions of skill and knowledge (e.g. hereditary occupations, apprenticeship, industrial education). New acquisitions (e.g., research and invention).

Characteristics of Modern Production.—Basis (*a*) Individual Property, (*b*) Contract. *Character* (*a*) Mercantile, (*b*) Capitalistic. *Firms* (*a*) Individual (peasant and craftsman); (*b*) personal (individual employer and joint-stock company, (*c*) Co-operative, (*d*) Collectivist (state and municipal). *Specialisation, Concentration* in agriculture, manufacture, transport, commerce. Horizontal and vertical combination. *Competition* and *Monopoly*. Extent to which Indian Industry possesses these characteristics.

Stages of Production.—Extractive Industries. Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, etc. *Manufacture.* Laws of Diminishing Returns and Increasing Returns. *Transport* and *Commerce*, local, international and international. *Money, credit*, and *paper* as auxiliaries to production.

Mechanism of Exchange.—Origin and functions of money. Metallic Coinage. Monometallism and Bimetallism. Functions of Banks. Fiduciary money and money substitutes. (Treasury notes, bank

notes, cheques, bills of exchange). Settlement of accounts; intranational and international. The Rupee. Indian Exchange. Indian Banking organisation.

Exchange Value.—Theory of Value. Equilibrium between Demand and Supply. Market value and normal value. Values in international trade. Crises. Overproduction. 'Value of Money' meanings of phrase, Quantity theory; Cost and marginal Utility Theory. Variations in value of Money.

Distribution of Wealth.—The Share of Land: Rent. Supply and Demand in Relation to Land. The Ricardian Law of Rent. Economic Rent, Customary Rent, Rack-rent. The sharing of Economic rent in India.

The Share of Labour: (*a*) *Wages.* Supply and Demand in relation to Labour. Theories of Wages (*a*) Minimum subsistence, (*b*) Standard of life, (*c*) Marginal productivity. Combinations of employers and employees in relation to wages.

(*b*) *Salaries.*—Supply and demand in relation to acquired knowledge and skill, and exceptional ability.

The Share of Capital: Interest.—Supply and Demand in relation to Capital. The accumulation of Capital. Conversion of capital from unspecialized to specialized forms. Interest on loanable capital. Interest on investments. Capitalisation. Promotion.

The Share of Enterprise: Profits.—Supply and Demand in relation to Business Organisation. Profits and the Entrepreneur. Quasi Rent of net industrial advantage.

The Share of the State: Taxation.—The community as worker and sharer in the product.

Rent, wages, etc., regarded as *cost of production.* How far these enter into price.

Economic Functions of the State.

Duties and Expenses of Government, Local and Imperial. Local and Imperial Taxation. Methods of raising taxes. The Indian Budget. Loans. The Indian Debt.

Theories of Taxation. Taxation according to Benefit, taxation according to ability. Taxation for Revenue only. Incidence of Taxation.

Taxation and International Trade. Free Trade, Retaliation Imperial Preference, Protection of native industries, Tariffs as part of a policy of national defence or aggrandisement. Commercial treaties.

The State and the Regulation of Industry. Factory Acts and the protection of the worker. Rural indebtedness and its remedies. Migration and emigration. State assistance of Industry.

Public ownership and control. State Socialism.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Group (c)—History and Economics.

The following syllabus in Economics has been approved by the Syndicate:—

Students will be required to show a clear understanding of economic principles by intelligent application of economic theory to Indian facts and problems.

General.—The scope of Economics. Relation of Economics to other Sciences. Methods of Economic Enquiry, deductive and inductive (e.g. family budgets, village and city surveys, statistics). History (in broad outline) of Economic thought.

Psychological Basis of Economics and Consumption.—Classification of Wants, Satiability. Wants in relation to activities. Elastic and Inelastic Demand. Economic meaning and types of Consumption. Conception of 'Utility' and 'Value'. Economic motives; the 'Economic Man', influence of Family System.

The Production of Wealth. Definition.—Production as (*a*) creation of use value, (*b*) creation of exchange value. *Classification.* Production for Producer's use (*a*) Individual, (*b*) Social. Production for the Market.

Factors of Production. Natural forces and materials, soil, sun, rain, minerals, etc. The Principle of Conservation. *Material capital* (Classification of forms, social and individual capital). *Human energies,* (*a*) physical, (*b*) intellectual. Theory of population. Efficiency dependent on (*a*) individual physique, nutrition, knowledge, skill, moral quality, (*b*) social conditions, e.g. social order, co-operation and division of labour. Methods of conserving past acquisitions of skill and knowledge (e.g. hereditary occupations, apprenticeship, industrial education). New acquisitions (e.g. research and invention).

Characteristics of Modern Production.—Basis (*a*) Individual Property, (*b*) Contract. *Character* (*a*) Mercantile, (*b*) Capitalistic. *Forms* (*a*) Individual (peasant and craftsman), (*b*) patronal (individual employer and joint stock company), (*c*) Co-operative, (*d*) Collectivist (state and municipal). *Specialisation, Co-ordination* in agriculture, manufacture, transport, commerce. Horizontal and Vertical combination. *Competition and Monopoly.*

Extent to which Indian industry possesses these characteristics.

Stages of Production.—Extractive Industries, Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, etc., *Manufactures.* Laws of Diminishing Returns and Increasing Returns. *Transport* and *Commerce,* local, international and international. *Money, credit* and *insurance* as auxiliaries to production.

Mechanism of Exchange.—Origin and functions of money. Metallic Coinage. Functions of Banks. Fiduciary money and money substitutes (Treasury notes, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange). The Rupee. Indian Exchange.

Exchange Value.—Theory of Value. Equilibrium between Demand and Supply. Market value and normal value. 'Value of Money' meanings of phrase. Variations in value of money.

Distribution of Wealth.—The Share of Land: Rent. Supply and Demand in relation to Land. The Ricardian Law of Rent. Economic Rent, Customary Rent, Rack-rent. The sharing of Economic rent in India.

The Share of Labour.—(*a*) *Wages.* Supply and Demand in relation to Labour. Theories of Wages (*a*) Minimum subsistence, (*b*) Standard of life, (*c*) Marginal productivity. Combinations of employers and employees in relation to wages.

(*b*) *Salaries.*—Supply and Demand in relation to acquired knowledge and skill, and exceptional ability.

The Share of Capital: Interest.—Supply and Demand in relation to Capital. The accumulation of capital. Conversion of capital from unspecialized to specialized forms. Interest on loanable capital. Interest on investments. Capitalisation. Promotion.

The Share of Enterprise: Profits.—Supply and Demand in relation to Business Organization. Profits and the Entrepreneur.

The Share of the State: Taxation.—The community as worker and shares in the product. Duties and Expenses of Government. Forms of Taxation. Protection and Free Trade.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 22nd September 1917.

SPECIAL GYMNASTIC CLASS, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Admission in the Special Gymnastic Class attached to the Teachers' College is open to gymnastic instructors of recognized schools throughout the Madras Presidency who are not trained and to candidates specially recommended by Managers of schools with a *definite promise* of appointment after training.

2. The course is for one year from January to December. Each selected candidate will be required to pay a class fee of one rupee a month for the whole course.

3. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and educational certificates, the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

4. Applications should be submitted countersigned by the Manager of the school in which the candidate is employed or is to be employed.

5. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th November 1917 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
25th September 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that Y. Ankayya alias Samuel, a teacher who was for some time employed in the A.E.L.M. School, Pennamuru, Guntur district, having been found guilty of making erasures and alterations in the Teachers' Certificate bearing No 2468 held by him, the certificate in question has been suspended till the end of the year 1918. The teacher referred to is also considered as disqualified for service in a recognised school for the period of the suspension of his teachers' certificate.

W. E. BRIERLEY,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

Guntur, 15th September 1917.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES EXAMINATION IN DRILL AND GYMNASTICS, 1917.

An examination for Gymnastic Teachers' Certificates will be held in Madras at the Physical Training Centre, Egmore, in December 1917.

The exact date of the examination will be notified later.

2. Only those candidates who have had the necessary training in the undermentioned institutions will be admitted to the examination:—

First Circle	.. .. ..	Municipal High School, Chicacole.
Second Circle	.. .. ..	Town High School, Guntur.
Third Circle	.. .. ..	Municipal High School, Cuddapah.
Fourth Circle	.. .. ..	Reformatory School, Chingleput Teachers' College, Saidapet.
Fifth Circle	.. .. ..	S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Sixth Circle	.. .. ..	Government College, Kumbakonam. St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Seventh Circle	.. .. ..	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah.
Eighth Circle	.. .. .	Government Training School, Calicut.
Ninth Circle	.. .. ..	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore (Indian Section).

3. Candidates should have a fair knowledge of physical exercises, such as those prescribed in series A to C of the Syllabus of Physical Exercises for Schools published by the Board of Education, London, in 1909, price one pence (1d.) and issued by Messrs. Wyman & Sons, London.

Candidates should be properly dressed; either of the following will be considered a suitable costume:—

(1) Vest, white trousers and tennis shoes with belt or sash.

(2) Vest, khaki or white shorts and bare legs with belt and sash.

4. Applications for admission must reach the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, S.W., on or before the 15th November 1917. They must be prepared in the prescribed printed form, copies of which may be had on application to the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, S.W., and they should be countersigned by the Gymnastic Instructor under whom the candidate underwent training and the head of the institution.

5. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs 2. It should be paid into a Government Treasury and the Treasury Officer's receipt should accompany the application for admission to the examination.

6. Applications received after the due date will be rejected.

H. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 1st October 1917.

EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND THE ART OF TEACHING FOR EUROPEAN TEACHERS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

An examination in School Management and the Art of Teaching under article 65 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, Madras and Bangalore, will be held on the 17th of December 1917. The centres of the examination will be notified later.

2. The examination is open to European teachers who have taught in recognised European schools in the Presidency of Madras or the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for not less than two years since December 31st, 1906, under the observation of the Inspector of European Schools, the Inspector of Schools, 9th Circle, or an Inspectress of Girls' Schools, and who have satisfied the Inspector of Schools, 9th Circle, or an Inspectress of Girls' Schools, and who have satisfied the Inspector or Inspectress concerned as regards their methods and skill in teaching and in class management.

Applications should be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S. W., and should reach the Inspector not later than 31st October 1917. They should be accompanied by a covering letter, in which should be quoted any remarks made by the inspecting officer in table (*b*) of the annual inspection reports of the present and previous years relating to the status of the teacher and his or her eligibility to appear for the examination. It should also be mentioned whether the applicant has appeared for the examination before.

Applications from teachers employed in schools should be submitted through the Inspecting officer concerned in order that the latter may have the opportunity of granting the certificate of teaching ability appended to the printed form of application. No fee need be paid before the submission of this application, but such teachers as are found eligible after scrutiny of their applications will be required to pay the prescribed fee (rupees five) before admission to the examination.

3. Applications from teachers who seem to satisfy the conditions of admission on the date of receipt of this notification should be submitted as soon as possible, in order to facilitate verification in the office of the facts stated in the applications and to afford ample time for determination of their eligibility or the reverse.

4. Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post card in their respective applications. The post card should bear the sender's address only and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with the Inspector's acknowledgment.

5. The following is the curriculum for the examination for the Middle and the Primary Teacher's certificates. The same papers may be set for both grades, but may contain a certain number of alternative questions of a simpler nature for candidates of the Primary grade:—

School Management.

(*a*) School buildings and equipment; the bearing of various types of school building on the work of the school, sanitary conditions and supervision.

(*b*) The curricula for different types of European schools, the framing of syllabuses in different subjects and of time tables.

(*c*) School records including European school registers and returns.

(*d*) The moral aim of school work and its connection with the home. Formation of habits—mental and moral—such as order, thoroughness, consideration for others, loyalty to fellow-pupils and the school, the intelligent use of leisure. Importance of studying the individual pupil. Personality of teacher. School drill, common breaches of order and decorum and how to deal with them. Breaches of the moral law and how to deal with them. Relations between teacher and pupil and teacher and parent; progress and conduct reports.

Art of Teaching.

General principles of method.—(1) The division of a subject into sections suitable (*a*) for each school year or term, (*b*) for each lesson. Differences which may be caused between the sequence of ideas or arrangement of the subject matter, which may be demanded (i) by the nature of the child's mind and (ii) by the systematic treatment of text-books. The use of inductive rather than deductive methods.

(2) Perception and apperception.

(3) The typical lesson form; the four steps—

(i) Preparation (particularly as concerned with bringing into the pupils' minds those thoughts and feelings which will help in the acquisition of the new knowledge, whether they are the result of previous lessons or of his out-of-school experience, and as including an intimation of the aim of the lesson).

(ii) Presentation, the modes of presentation, e.g., experiment, narration, developing questioning.

(iii) Abstraction, especially limitations to its use.

(iv) Application.

The teaching of the subjects of the curriculum.—Structure and use of the vocal organs; means of securing distinct articulation, use of stories; continuous speech; reading—the alphabet, look-and-say and phonic methods, silent reading; recitation, its aim, the selection of pieces; writing, method of holding pencil or pen, hygienic posture in writing; duration and transcription as means not ends; Grammar, the aim in teaching it, its correlation with reading and composition; composition, oral and written, the use of pictures, objects, stories, previous lessons, word and sentence building and paraphrase in teaching it; the ordinary rules of punctuation; the teaching of sentence and paragraph structure; the value of outside reading; choice of subjects in relation to the attainments of the class.

Hand and eye training.—Drawing, the various media suitable for school work and the utility in practice of each; best methods of handling media and postures at work; the use of flat copies and objects; memory drawing; drawing as a training in observation and accuracy as a means of expressing facts and ideas. Correlation of drawing with the other subjects of the school course, i.e., map and

plan drawing in connection with history and geography and arithmetic; drawing in connection with object lessons and nature study; drawing in connection with writing; kindergarten occupations and their correlation with the other subjects of the child's education.

Nature study or Elementary Science.—Its aims and methods; the framing of suitable courses of lessons about natural phenomena, including animal and plant life and elementary physical geography with reference to local circumstances.

Number work and Elementary Mathematics.—Suitable methods and apparatus, especially practical methods in arithmetic and geometry, and oral methods in arithmetic.

Geography.—Its relation with nature study on the one hand and history on the other—importance of abstraction or generalisation in geography teaching—the real meaning and use of maps—map drawing *not* map copying—other useful apparatus.

History.—Prevalent errors in teaching it, too much detail, want of perspective, carelessness as to pupils' real understanding of its subject matter, failure to bring into any relation with their first hand knowledge of things, exclusive reliance on dull epitomes, failure to correlate with geography and language work. Importance of biographies how to select and teach biographies. Necessity of a knowledge of human nature and of realistic treatment Influence of the study of history on character. How to draw up a good syllabus Ways of dealing with the class text-book. Selection of appropriate poetry, songs and novels in connection with the period studied.

Domestic Economy for women (candidates).—Methods appropriate for the teaching of the courses for Middle and Primary schools published by the department.

General.—Notes and note taking, their use in school work; home work and exercises, the nature and amount of work for the different classes and in the different subjects reasons for limiting the amount of home exercises as much as possible in the lower classes; the correction of home exercises and notes.

The preparation of lessons by the teacher. notes of lessons.

Library and museum.—Their value, methods of encouraging their use by pupils.

For the High School Teachers' certificates, the above curriculum will be followed except that "Hand and Eye Training" under "The Art of Teaching" may be replaced by any two of the following subjects:—

(1)	Special methods of teaching	Latin.
(2)	Do.	French.
(3)	Do	Physics (or Domestic Economy in the case of women candidates).
(4)	Do.	Mathematics.
(5)	Do.	History and Geography

6. European teachers in European schools who have not undergone a course of training, or who though trained, have not passed the written test at the end of the course of training, or expected to appear for this examination provided that they have satisfactorily completed the two years' period of probation; but teachers who have been declared eligible for exemption under article 64 (a) and (b) of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, Madras and Bangalore, need not appear

7. The scheme of the examination will be notified later.

H. A. HART.

Madras, 9th October 1917. *Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.*

GOVERNMENT TRAINING CLASS FOR MEN TEACHERS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, SANAWAR.

Applications for admission to the Training class will be received by the undersigned up to 1st November 1917. They should not be submitted direct to the Principal. Forms of application may be obtained from the office.

Candidates must be at least sixteen years of age, and must have passed the High School examinations for European schools or the Matriculation or any higher examination of a University. Preference is given to older students who have had some teaching experience or have passed the Intermediate examination of a University.

Every candidate must produce a certificate of good moral character and a certificate from a commissioned medical officer that his health is good, and that he is suffering from no infirmity likely to interfere with the profession of a teacher.

The next course begins on 1st March 1918. The course lasts two years.

The Training class is under the immediate direction of Mr. J. R. Firth, M.A., I.E.S., who is assisted by Mr. T. G. Prince, B.A., L.T. The class is under the general superintendence of the Rev. G. D. Barne, M.A., Principal, Secretary, and Chaplain of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

The syllabus includes English, Geography, History, Urdu, Mathematics, Elementary Science and Drawing. In subjects specially relating to educational method, etc., the syllabus is founded on that of the London University Teaching Diploma.

Advanced students may be given private aid up to the standard of any degree examination in India

Great attention is given to practical teaching under real school conditions as well as under criticism lesson conditions.

Physical training is carefully attended to, and students are required to pass an examination in the physical drill of a class of boys. There are ample opportunities for games, and there is a detachment of the Indian Defence Force always under training

Stipends of Rs. 40 per mensem are awarded by Government to selected students. This sum is just enough to cover the cost of board, books, clothing, and all ordinary expenses. High School scholarships are tenable in the Training Class in addition to stipends. The cost of railway fare, second class, will be paid to each stipendiary student on joining and leaving Sanawar, and for the winter vacation (about two and a half months), if enjoyed.

H. A. HART, M.A., L.T.,

Madras, 9th October 1917. *Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.*

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained F A.'s or Intermediate candidates who have brought up mathematics or science for their optional subject for the post of first assistant in the Government Incomplete Secondary school, Bhadrachalam. The salary of the post is Rs 40—2—50 per mensem. The vacancy is at present a sub. *pro tem* but it is likely to become permanent, and the successful candidate will be confirmed in due course if he gives satisfaction.

2. Applications should reach the Government Agent, Godavari, on or before 25th October 1917. Applicants should specify their age, caste and educational qualifications and service in a recognized institution, if any;

H. H. BURKITT,
Collector and Government Agent, Godavari.

Cocanada, 22nd September 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Matriculation or Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination for the post of Second Clerk in this school on Rs. 20 per mensem. The appointment is acting Particulars regarding age, caste, educational qualifications and appointment held, should be stated in the application Copies of certificates should be attached.

R. MCLEOD,
Acting Superintendent.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses,
Egmore, Madras, 8th October 1917.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN

A limited number of sets (Nos. 1 to 50) of the Presidency College Botanical Bulletin at Rs. 2 per set is available for sale. Each number gives a drawing and description of a common flowering plant.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for Rs 2 should be made to Mr. P. F. Fyson, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs 3-3-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

RAJAHMUNDRY COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917-18. Demy 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (1 s.)
MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917-18. Royal 8vo. As. 12. (1 s. 6 p.)
GODS AND GODDESSES South Indian Images of —. By Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, B.A., 1918. Royal 8vo, cloth gilt, Rs 5-8-0 or £ 0 8*d* (8 as.)
HAMPI RUINS. Illustrated and described by A. H. LONGHURST. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6*d*. (4½ as.)

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [Price, 4 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, ETC.—	
Registration, Judicial, Board of Revenue, Public Works, Indian Finance Department and Medical	1613-1616
NOTIFICATIONS—	
GENERAL	1617
JUDICIAL	1630
FINANCIAL	1631
REVENUE	1631
PUBLIC WORKS	1632
MARINE	1633
MILITARY	1634
OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS	1635
VACANCIES	1641
PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS ..	1641
METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS	1642
SUPPLEMENT —	
Abstract of season reports for the week ending 6th October 1917.	
Table of rainfall recorded at stations in the Madras Presidency for the month of August 1917.	
Audit notes of the Flower Land Co-operative Credit Society and Kummala Christian Co-operative Credit Society Madras.	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

M.R.Ry Boniface Neri Rebello, on return from leave, to Brahmavar (South Kanara district).

M.R.Ry. Chirasangya Rajagopala Rao, to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tinnevelly (Tinnevelly district).

M.R Ry. Anaiyur Krishnaswami Ayyar Subbaraya Ayyar, to be Joint Sub-Registrar III, Tinnevelly (Tinnevelly district)

Madras, 3rd October 1917.

M.R.Ry. Kaveri Chirayivi, to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Cocanada (Godavari district).

M.R.Ry Palni Subbaraya Balasubrahmanyam, on return from leave, to Rasipuram (Salem district).

M.R.Ry. Sendamangalam Ayyadorai Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, to Paramakudi (Ramnad district).

(This cancels the posting of M.R.Ry. Murukam Venugopala Nayudu to Paramakudi notified on page 1513 of Part II of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 18th September 1917.)

M R Ry. Tanjikolam Tepperumal Raghava Acharlu, to Uttamapalayam (Madura district).

M.R.Ry. Raghunathaswami Raghava Ayyangar, to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Ramnad (Ramnad district).

M.R Ry. Swegaranatha Perumaswami Pillai, to Virudupatti (Ramnad district).

M.R.Ry. Doraiswami Ayyar Bapu Rao, on return from leave, to Manapparai (Trichinopoly district)

M.R.Ry. Madura Swami Subrahmanya Ayyar, to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tanjore (Tanjore district).

Madras, 4th October 1917.

M R Ry Malikayil Chundappan Kesavan, to Payyanur (North Malabar district)
Mangalore Imam Sahib, to Taravallur (North Malabar district).
M R.Ry. Malut Kela, to Cannanore (North Malabar district).
M.R Ry. Puriya Vittil Unni, to Chavayur (South Malabar district).
M.R Ry. Pothiyangam Ramaswami Ayyar Subbaraya Ayyar, to Tirur (South Malabar district).
M R Ry. Kaliparath Ramunni Menon, to Chavakkat (South Malabar district).—At request.
M R.Ry. Parameswara Ayyar Venkataramna Ayyar, to Manjeri (South Malabar district).
M R Ry. Ponnani Anandarai Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, to Tirurangadi (South Malabar district).
M.R Ry. Nettur Vittil Kunhi Kannan, to Thonari (North Malabar district).

C. M SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 6th October 1917.

JUDICIAL.

No. 83. Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court —

(1) M R Ry. Baidipati Subba Rao Pantulu Garu from Kavali to Amalapuram.
(2) M R Ry Kata Parashottam Pantulu Garu from Amalapuram to Kavali. To join on relief
(3) Mirza Hasan Ali Isphanee Sahib Bahadur from Razole at Amalapuram to Kamgiri.
(4) Mohammad Zahiruddin Sahib Bahadur from Kamgiri to Razole at Amalapuram. To join on relief.

Note.—The transfers of Nos. (2) to (4) will carry transit pay under articles 188 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 69. Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court —

(1) M R Ry. Kumbakonam Gurusvami Panchapagesa Ayyar Avargal from Tirur (Principal) to Udumalpet. To join on the expiry of his privilege leave
(2) M.R.Ry. Kumarapuram Anantakrishna Krahna Ayyar Avargal from Udumalpet to Nadapuram. To join on relief.
(3) M.R.Ry. Tekravath Krishnan Nayar Avargal from Nadapuram to Tirur (Principal). To join on relief.

Note.—The transfer of No. (1) will carry transit pay under article 188 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 70. Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave granted in High Court's notifications Nos 53, dated the 22nd August 1917, and 57, dated the 5th September 1917, to M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Gurusvami Panchapagesa Ayyar Avargal, Principal District Munsif of Tirur, is extended till the 1st November 1917.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
6th October 1917.

BOARD OF REVENUE

LAND REVENUE.

Confirmation.—M R Ry S. Ramachandra Ayyar, fourth-grade ranger, Central Circle, sub *pro tem.*, will be confirmed in that grade with effect from 1st July 1917.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 28th September 1917.

Cancellation of Leave.—The privilege leave for fifteen days granted to Mr. C. G. Austin, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Hosur, Salem district, and notified at page 1494 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th September 1917, has been cancelled.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 1st October 1917.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. L. S. Krishnan, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator, Tinnevelly district, is granted privilege leave for a month from 5th August 1917.

H. E. PATE,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue-Forests),
Madras, 2nd October 1917.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. Henry John Gamon, Assistant Inspector in charge of the Rubbit circle, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief. Assistant Inspector M.R.Ry. Tyagasamudram Vaidyanatha Sivarama Ayyar should hold charge of the circle.

Transfers.—Mr Francis Farley Quinn, Inspector, on return from leave, to the Penugonda circle (This cancels his posting to the Kuyalpatnam Circle ordered in Board's notification, dated 14th September 1917.)

M.R.Ry Sirugudi Lakshmi Narayana Rao Garu, Inspector, from the Penugonda, to the Rajahmundry circle. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry. Chittamur Subbaramayya, Assistant Inspector, from the charge of the Rajahmundry, to the charge of the Kuttangali circle. To join on relief.

M R Ry Thiruvadi Ayyangar Jagannatha Ayyangar Avargal, Inspector, from the Kuttangali, to the Kuyalpatnam circle. To join on relief.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 1st October 1917.

PUBLIC WORKS

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. K. Vedantachari, Overseer, second grade, temporary rank, from the VII Circle to the V Circle

Ootacamund, 28th September 1917.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. B. Ramamurthi Ayyar Avargal, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 200 and Sub-divisional Officer, in the Madura Drainage division, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, with effect from 15th September 1917, during the privilege leave of M.R.Ry. Manachanellore Narayana Ayyar Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer.

Ootacamund, 1st October 1917.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 120, from the Salem division, IV Circle, to the charge of the drawing office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles, Madras. The transfer carries with it sanction to his transit pay. To join forthwith.

Promotions and Reversions—

(With effect from the 2nd June 1917 in consequence of the return from furlough of M.R.Ry. Swami Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade).

Staff Sergeant Ronald Hartley, from Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank (seconded).

Staff Sergeant Harry Griffiths, from Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank (seconded).

Staff Sergeant Harold Bishop, from Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank (seconded).

(With effect from the 9th June 1917 *vice* M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Srinivasa Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, on furlough.)

Staff Sergeant Ronald Hartley, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank (seconded).

Staff Sergeant Harry Griffiths, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank (seconded).

Staff Sergeant Harold Bishop, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank (seconded).

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, 4th October 1917.

Transfer and reposting.—M.R.Ry. S. Panchapakesa Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, Godavari Eastern division, on return from leave is transferred to the Godavari Conservancy division.

2. M.R.Ry. A. L. Jnanedikam Pillai, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 420-D., dated 14th August 1917, is reposted to the Godavari Northern division for charge of the Peddapur section.

3. M.R.Ry. L. S. Ramachandra Ayyar, Overseer in charge of the Peddapur section, Godavari Northern division, is transferred to the Godavari Eastern division. This transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 1st October 1917.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. C. R. Krishnasami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Bellary division to the New Cuddapah division. This transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowances. (His posting to the Kurnool division, ordered in this office No. 6052, dated 22nd July 1917, is cancelled.)

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 2nd October 1917.

Repostings.—1) M.R.Ry. G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, posted to this Circle in the Chief Engineer's No. 557-D., dated 24th September 1917, is reposted to the Salem division for charge of the Dharmapuri section *vice* M.R.Ry. C. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

(This cancels the notification dated 16th September 1917 on subject published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th September 1917.)

2) M.R.Ry. A. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, posted to this Circle in the Chief Engineer's No. 597-D., dated 26th September 1917, is reposted to the Cambatore division.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Combatore, 2nd October 1917.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Sankara Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, is granted under article 288, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months with effect from the 20th September or date of relief.

Trichinopoly, 1st October 1917.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. V. Sethu Sarma, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, is transferred from the Tank Restoration Scheme division to the Madura Drainage division. To join expeditiously. This transfer carries with it sanction to the transit pay and allowances.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 3rd October 1917.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. A. Sivaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary, South Arcot division, is granted under article 249, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months with effect from 14th September 1917 forenoon.

M.R.Ry. K. S. Nallaperumal Pillai, Overseer, first grade, Vennar division, is granted under article 249, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for six weeks from the date of relief.

Madras, 2nd October 1917.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. A. Rajagopala Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, is transferred from the North Arcot division to the Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle. To join on the expiry of his leave.

Transfers.—(1) M.R.Ry. P. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub Engineer, from the Cauvery division to the charge of the Vriddhachalam subdivision of the South Arcot division.

(2) M.R.Ry. N. S. Venkataramana Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, from the South Arcot division to the charge of Mayavaram subdivision on relief by No. (1).

Madras, 6th October 1917.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE ACCOUNT SERVICE.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTANTS.

Acting promotions and reversions.—

Consequent on the promotions of Messrs. M. Satchitanandam Pantulu and N. Lekamatha Ayyar communicated in Comptroller-General's letter No. 1869-E-557-16, dated the 9th September 1916, and given effect to with reference to Comptroller-General's letter No. 1359 E. 70-16, dated the 6th August 1917—

From 12th April 1913 to 1st May 1913.

Mr. D. E. Jeremiah, Accountant, third grade, officiating, to revert to Accountant, fourth grade.

From 3rd to 4th October 1913, 10th and 11th October 1913 and 13th to 15th October 1913.

Mr. D. E. Jeremiah, Accountant, third grade, temporary rank, to revert to Accountant, fourth grade.

From 9th to 20th May 1914.

Mr. P. G. King, Accountant, third grade, officiating, to revert to Accountant, fourth grade.

From 21st May 1914 to 9th June 1914.

Mr. S. V. Sankara Ayyar, Accountant, third grade, officiating, to revert to Accountant, fourth grade.

From 29th January 1915 to 31st July 1915.

Mr. M. Atchayya Patrudu, Accountant, third grade, officiating, to revert to Accountant, fourth grade.

(The amounts to be recovered on account of the above reversions need not be recovered, as the Comptroller-General has been addressed for their write-off.)

August 1917.

Mr. K. Venkatachallam Pantulu, clerk, Godavari Headworks division, to act as Accountant in an existing vacancy from 22th August 1917 (afternoon), the date of his joining the Koraput division.

September 1917.

(From 15th September 1917).

Mr. R. Mahalinga Ayyar, Accountant, sixth grade, having proceeded on privilege leave for two months. None to act.

From 15th September 1917 (afternoon).

Mr. T. Annaji Rao, Accountant, fifth grade, having returned from privilege leave. None to revert.

From 15th September 1917 (afternoon).

Mr. R. Krishnaswami Rao, Accountant, second grade, having been transferred to Bombay. None to act.

From 28th September 1917.

Mr. C. M. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Accountant, sixth grade having been permitted to return to duty, the unexpired portion of his sick leave being cancelled.

P. Panoogasayi Chetti, Accountant, seventh grade, temporary rank, to revert to Accountant, seventh grade, officiating, but to continue to be Accountant, temporary rank, in the arrangement of Mr. R. Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, Accountant, seventh grade, who has been granted leave without allowances for three months and twelve days from 8th September 1917 in continuation of privilege leave for twenty-six days from 13th August 1917.

Mr. K. Venkatachallam Pantulu, Accountant, seventh grade, officiating, to revert to his substantive appointment as clerk in the Godavari Headworks division.

Madras, 1st October 1917.

A. NEWMARCH,
Accountant-General.

MEDICAL.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. M. Subbiah, M.B. & C.M., entertained as a temporary Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100 plus the allowance attached to the appointment, is appointed to act as Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore.

Madras, 2nd October 1917.

Services placed.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. R. Sitarama Ayyangar, L.M. & S., on return from leave is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Adoni, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon H. R. Sadasiva Rao, L.M. & S., transferred.

(By order)

Madras, 3rd October 1917.

C. A. F. RINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open on { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M TO 6 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the annual cattle fair at Kulgunda in the village of Subramanya, Uppinangadi taluk, South Kanara district, will be held this year from 28th November 1917 to 14th December 1917.

Puttur, 22nd September 1917.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that under G.O No 1423 M., dated 11th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 19th and 20th November 1917 commencing at 9 a.m.

2 Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 29th October 1917, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 19th October 1904, pages 536 to 541, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Service in accordance with rule 22.

3 The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 29th October 1917, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post-paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers*].

To the Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6 For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

W HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government, and
President, Board of Examiners.

Chepauk, Madras, 2nd October 1917.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 4 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs 295 was found in a metallic box by Gandla Papamma of Kallura village, Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district, Madras Presidency, while digging the foundations of her house in the said village

Name of the jewel.	Cost	Name of the jewel.	Cost.
	Rs.		Rs.
One necklace	60	Two small beads	10
Two big ear-rings	24	One Pusthi	5
Three Bugadalu (ear ornament)	10	Four cowls	1
Three gold rings	30	Two Pallesaplu	8
Two ear-rings with precious stones ..	15	One ear-ring	4
Seventy-eight Vathandalu (beads) ..	133	One copper box	1

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on 3rd day of December 1917 in view of the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
5th July 1917.

S. M. V. USMAN,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on 22nd March 1917 by one Vadamalai Pandithan of Conjeeveram while removing sand from the odai poramboke S. No. 1189 in Conjeeveram town, I division, Chingleput district.

Description.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Granite idol of Ganesa	10	0	0
Granite Idol of Elephant	2	0	0
Total ..	12	0	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput, Saidapet, at his office on 26th October 1917 at 11 a.m. in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on 12th March 1917 by one P. M. Kuppaswami Mudali of Bhara Sahib street, Big Conjeeveram, while sinking a well in his compound in S. No. 2133, town site poramboke, in Conjeeveram town, IV ward, Chingleput district.

Description.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Stone image of Dvarapati Amman 2' high	14	0	0
Stone image of Dharmaraja 1½' high	10	0	0
A copper plate 6" square called Rakshabandanam	0	12	0
Total ..	24	12	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput, Saidapet, at his office on 26th October 1917 at 11 a.m. in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
11th June 1917.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 14th day of June 1917, a treasure consisting of silver coins and contained in a mud pot was found by Pappaboyan, Ramaboyan and Pongiamuni while the boyans were demolishing the northern wall of the house of Ramaya Gounden of Kavattupalaiyam, hamlet of Punjai Palathuraiyu and that the below mentioned portion of it has been recovered.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or a portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on Monday the 4th March 1918 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Description.	Number.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Half rupee—British	1	0	8	0
Quarter rupee—British	18	5	12	0
Do. —Muhammadan ..	5			
One-eighth rupee—British ..	21	2	12	0
Do. Muhammadan ..	1			
Quarter anna piece	1	0	0	3
One pie	1	0	0	1
Total ..		9	0	4

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
3rd October 1917.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on or about the 30th July 1917, treasure consisting of the undermentioned article was found by some people in a well known as Chigunti Timmaraja well in Geddanapalli in Peddapur taluk:—

A bronze idol of Sri Venu Gopalakrishna in a standing posture with one leg crossed against the other, with a flute in two hands and conku and chakram in the other two. The whole body is coated with silver and the flute and the crown with gold. Weight of the idol is 782 tolas. Height is 16 inches—Approximate value Rs. 80.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Godavari at his office at Cocanada on 12th February 1918 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Godavari Collector's Office,
31st August 1917.

C. B. COTTRELL,
Acting Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 31st August 1917.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS							DEATHS																Rate per 1,000 of population per annum.	
		Class.				Total Births			Class.				Total Deaths			Causes of Death.									Total Births.	Total Deaths.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians	Hindus.	Mahammadans	Other Classes	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa (Epidemic).	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
Madura ..	134,133	6	93	6	..	52	53	105	3	128	9	..	79	62	149	1	42	..	26	5	..	..	68	40·8	54·4
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	8	58	4	4	32	35	72	11	41	8	..	35	25	60	..	7	..	1	4	3	..	18	30·4	25·6
Calicut ..	78,417	2	85	34	..	85	37	72	1	29	32	2	32	41	74	..	1	..	6	19	..	..	50	47·6	49·2
Kumbakonam ..	84,847	..	44	3	..	24	23	47	..	32	..	..	18	17	32	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	27	57·6	25·9
Tanjore ..	60,381	3	48	2	..	27	27	54	3	27	4	..	16	24	38	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	29	48·7	31·1
Negapatam ..	60,198	5	30	3	..	26	12	38	6	25	8	..	12	24	36	..	6	..	2	3	1	..	21	32·9	31·9
Salem ..	59,153	1	51	9	..	30	25	59	1	47	5	..	28	28	54	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	41	48·5	47·6
Cuddalore ..	59,574	..	51	1	1	29	29	53	..	37	1	..	22	19	39	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	28	48·9	35·0
Coconada ..	54,110	..	35	..	..	19	21	35	..	33	2	..	14	24	33	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	16	32·7	38·6
Conjeeveram ..	53,586	..	59	..	..	27	32	59	..	36	..	..	17	18	35	..	1	..	2	7	4	..	21	37·1	33·9
Vellore ..	49,746	..	31	8	..	20	19	39	..	18	4	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	18	49·9	29·1
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	1	23	1	..	10	14	25	1	29	4	..	12	22	34	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	30·2	30·9
Mangalore ..	48,412	17	21	6	..	25	14	43	8	15	10	..	14	19	33	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	18	40·3	38·5
Coimbatore ..	47,007	..	35	3	..	24	14	38	8	33	4	..	22	18	40	..	..	2	1	5	6	..	21	42·2	44·4
Palamcottah ..	44,809	1	22	10	..	18	15	33	1	6	7	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	6	38·3	18·6
Tinnevelly ..	44,803	1	32	2	..	19	16	35	..	24	4	..	14	14	28	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	18	40·7	32·6
Palghat ..	44,319	2	26	5	..	16	18	33	..	23	14	..	28	17	37	1	3	..	4	5	..	1	22	38·8	43·5
Guntur ..	43,612	2	42	11	..	35	27	62	2	46	14	..	32	24	56	..	..	..	12	1	1	..	42	74·1	97·0
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	1	18	2	..	9	12	21	..	21	1	..	12	10	22	..	..	..	7	4	2	..	8	20·2	50·4
Ellore ..	42,531	1	32	4	..	19	21	37	2	22	2	..	13	13	26	3	4	..	6	2	..	..	12	45·4	31·9
Masulipatam ..	42,122	..	24	3	..	9	18	27	..	25	3	..	16	15	31	6	..	..	4	1	..	..	21	33·4	38·4
Trichoor ..	40,185	11	15	5	..	18	13	31	6	10	..	..	13	8	21	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	15	40·2	27·2
Vizianagram ..	37,589	1	29	6	..	15	19	32	1	21	3	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	5	12	..	..	8	44·8	34·7
Bellary ..	34,958	1	18	5	..	12	11	23	2	37	14	2	29	26	55	..	..	14	5	6	6	..	24	34·3	52·9
Nellore ..	33,238	8	18	5	..	18	16	26	2	18	3	..	9	14	23	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	19	45·5	38·1
Berwada ..	32,867	3	21	5	..	18	19	37	1	26	8	..	23	21	44	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	34	49·7	59·8
Adoni ..	31,846	..	4	6	..	6	4	10	..	16	20	..	13	23	36	..	..	..	7	5	..	1	20	16·5	59·3
Berhampur ..	31,456	..	17	5	..	8	11	20	..	17	2	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	5	4	3	1	6	33·2	31·5
Tellichery ..	29,238	1	7	11	..	4	16	19	2	4	12	..	5	13	18	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	7	35·2	32·1
Srivilliputtur ..	29,066	2	24	..	..	16	10	26	..	33	..	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	11	46·6	28·8
Cannanore ..	28,957	2	10	5	..	4	13	17	..	5	4	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	30·6	16·8
Mayavaram ..	27,121	2	24	..	..	13	13	26	..	23	..	..	7	15	21	..	3	..	..	3	1	1	15	50·0	42·8
Karnool ..	26,060	..	10	17	..	13	14	27	1	7	17	..	7	18	25	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	14	54·1	50·1
Dindigul ..	25,052	10	14	8	..	20	12	32	3	15	4	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	17	66·6	43·8
Ootacamund ..	18,829	5	6	2	4	4	11	15	4	2	2	3	7	4	11	..	..	..	1	8	3	..	2	43·5	30·5
Total ..	1,870,433	82	1,033	191	9	581	659	1,330	86	939	220	7	604	628	1,232	23	73	18	137	184	59	8	752	41·5	68·8

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 7th September 1917.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS							DEATHS.															RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM	
		CLASS.				TOTAL BIRTHS.			CLASS.				TOTAL DEATHS.			CAUSES OF DEATH.									Total Births.	Total Deaths.
		Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans	Other classes.	M	F	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
Madura ..	134,130	6	103	4	..	62	61	113	..	116	6	..	55	67	122	1	34	..	26	9	1	..	37	43·6	47·4
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	6	46	15	3	34	35	70	5	37	5	1	24	24	48	..	4	..	2	5	1	..	36	39·6	29·3
Cuddalore ..	78,417	13	38	26	..	26	35	41	3	23	17	1	23	25	54	..	3	..	5	2	..	..	14	40·6	35·6
Kumbakonam ..	64,847	..	43	..	..	18	18	43	..	28	..	..	31	17	28	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	17	34·7	22·6
Tanjore ..	60,141	1	44	2	..	25	31	36	..	30	2	..	13	17	32	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	25	46·4	27·7
Negapatam ..	50,168	3	24	6	..	20	16	36	3	26	6	..	18	16	37	..	1	..	2	7	2	..	25	31·2	33·1
Salem ..	89,163	..	45	3	..	25	23	48	..	46	6	..	28	26	55	..	1	9	1	11	4	6	27	42·6	46·5
Cuddalore ..	50,574	..	49	1	..	31	29	50	2	42	1	..	21	23	44	..	2	..	3	3	3	..	32	48·1	40·6
Coonnada ..	34,110	..	22	1	..	15	10	23	..	25	..	..	11	14	23	..	..	..	6	2	5	1	11	32·2	24·1
Conjeveram ..	53,864	..	44	1	..	26	18	45	..	45	..	..	22	23	45	..	2	..	3	6	2	3	31	43·6	43·6
Vellore ..	49,746	3	31	10	..	21	23	44	1	18	3	..	8	13	22	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	15	46·2	23·1
Rajahmundry ..	46,417	..	27	3	..	8	22	30	..	41	3	..	14	24	44	5	..	..	3	6	..	..	28	32·8	47·4
Mangalore ..	46,418	3	17	2	..	10	14	24	6	19	..	..	8	17	25	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	17	25·8	26·9
Coimbatore ..	47,007	1	33	1	..	17	18	35	..	35	..	..	16	17	33	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	27	38·8	38·8
Palamcottah ..	41,209	4	18	7	..	17	12	29	1	17	3	..	8	13	21	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	6	33·7	24·4
Tinnevelly ..	44,505	..	38	3	..	13	32	41	1	22	8	..	13	13	26	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	23	47·7	30·5
Palghat ..	44,316	1	30	6	..	19	19	37	1	16	12	..	10	18	28	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	19	43·5	34·1
Guntur ..	43,612	1	22	5	..	17	11	28	3	36	12	..	29	32	61	8	..	..	10	3	1	..	34	33·3	61·0
Vizagapatam ..	43,418	1	24	8	..	13	15	28	..	24	..	..	15	8	24	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	9	33·6	28·6
Ellore ..	42,831	..	28	4	..	20	12	32	..	25	1	..	9	17	26	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	18	38·2	31·6
Masulipatam ..	42,123	1	26	4	..	18	12	25	..	20	6	..	16	8	25	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	17	30·9	29·2
Tuticorin ..	40,186	5	22	8	..	18	14	29	1	15	4	..	8	15	23	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	14	37·8	27·2
Vizianagram ..	37,658	..	25	3	..	17	11	28	..	18	2	..	9	11	20	..	..	..	4	7	1	..	8	58·9	27·8
Bellary ..	36,956	..	11	15	..	16	10	26	..	48	25	..	29	38	67	..	..	55	6	3	7	1	16	58·8	69·9
Nellore ..	33,248	..	22	3	..	11	14	25	2	13	3	..	12	6	18	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	14	38·2	25·2
Berwada ..	32,697	..	15	3	..	10	8	18	3	26	5	..	17	13	30	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	23	28·6	47·6
Adoni ..	31,615	..	9	8	..	8	5	17	1	30	12	..	21	22	43	..	1	..	4	9	..	..	39	29·0	70·8
Berhampur ..	31,456	..	20	1	..	9	12	21	1	18	1	..	8	10	18	1	..	..	2	1	6	1	7	34·2	28·8
Tellicherry ..	29,248	4	12	16	..	16	15	32	1	10	11	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	13	57·0	39·2
Srivilliputtur ..	29,065	1	23	..	..	17	13	30	..	12	..	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	3	53·8	21·6
Cannanore ..	28,857	1	11	16	..	12	16	28	..	8	6	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	5	56·4	25·2
Mayavaram ..	27,121	3	14	..	..	8	12	15	..	12	..	..	3	11	15	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	10	28·8	38·5
Karnool ..	24,010	..	11	15	..	14	12	26	1	5	6	..	5	7	12	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	7	52·1	29·0
Dindigul ..	23,052	7	16	5	..	13	15	31	2	15	1	..	11	8	16	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	13	44·5	39·5
Ootacamund ..	16,829	3	..	2	13	7	11	18	3	2	1	1	4	3	7	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	19·8	16·4
Total ..	1,570,458	66	951	199	16	603	639	1,242	40	928	173	3	582	589	1,141	10	58	48	186	144	64	9	640	33·7	35·6

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
Madras, 4th October 1917.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
Manager and Assistant.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 6th October 1917.

[D = Deaths. S = Seizures.]

		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Cuddalore.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris, The.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari Dist.	Kistna Dist.	Nellore Dist.	Tirumbodu State.	Banganapalle State.	Pudukottai State.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899)	S	725	538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,541
	D	484	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,053
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900)	S	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
	D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901)	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902)	S	53	6,833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,886
	D	53	6,208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,261
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903)	S	146	8,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,484
	D	108	8,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,136
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904)	S	1,752	8,021	..	126	..	..	..	6,207	995	..	..	..	..	..	..	388	1,710	..	7,308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,507
	D	1,586	7,484	..	126	..	..	..	5,210	376	..	..	..	..	..	..	388	1,402	..	6,911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,083
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905)	S	1,771	10,371	..	..	..	..	..	9,278	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	313	778	..	7,914	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,452
	D	1,344	9,208	..	..	..	..	..	8,103	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	690	..	7,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,733
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906)	S	7	7,150	..	..	..	..	..	817	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	91	..	1,186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,350
	D	4	6,130	..	..	..	..	..	644	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	84	..	1,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,006
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907)	S	31	709	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	947
	D	7	557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	737
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908)	S	302	3,786	..	112	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	58	..	7,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,312
	D	179	2,361	..	112	..	..	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	58	..	4,104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,106
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909)	S	54	218	..	..	..	..	..	4,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	11	..	840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,311
	D	36	197	..	..	..	..	..	1,369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	11	..	807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,545
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910)	S	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	6,101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	19	..	1,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,539
	D	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	10,078	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	19	..	1,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,516
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911)	S	10	3,479	..	..	..	..	..	10,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	56	..	2,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,511
	D	10	913	..	..	..	..	..	1,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	56	..	2,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,670
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912)	S	598	10,092	..	..	..	..	..	3,347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	1,402	..	7,405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,047
	D	598	10,130	..	..	..	..	..	3,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	1,402	..	7,405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,346
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913)	S	307	430	..	..	..	..	..	1,774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	1,851	..	6,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,106
	D	304	398	..	..	..	..	..	1,154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	1,265	..	5,242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,485
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914)	S	98	647	..	..	..	..	..	2,774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	1,273	..	5,242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,356
	D	98	603	..	..	..	..	..	2,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	1,273	..	5,242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,939
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915)	S	476	1,960	..	..	..	..	..	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	146	..	3,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,866
	D	345	181	..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	146	..	3,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,912
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916)	S	276	1,264	..	..	..	..	..	2,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316	874	..	6,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,964
	D	154	1,079	..	..	..	..	..	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316	874	..	6,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,425
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917)	S	616	3,329	..	..	..	..	..	6,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	1,000	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,326
	D	555	1,276	..	..	..	..	..	6,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	1,000	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,341
Twentieth period (1st July to 6th October 1917).	S	242	2,906	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,148
	D	217	2,489	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,706
Grand Total	S	7,710	91,117	..	401	..	..	..	70,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,000	10,000	..	70,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271,077
	D	5,600	80,807	..	364	..	..	..	50,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,000	10,000	..	70,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229,499

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 6th October 1917.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 22nd September 1917.						Reported during the week ending 29th September 1917.						Reported during the week ending 6th October 1917.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Agency tracts division	13	10	66	79	107	89	1	1	51	34	52	35	30	9	102	103	132	112
Kistna district	94	74	13	216	107	290	1	1	177	204	178	205	6	4	642	410	648	414
Chingleput district	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	2	6	2	5	5	84	67	89	72
Coimbatore district	1	1	36	35	37	36	—	—	22	22	22	22	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ganjam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Madura district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam Town and Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandar Town	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	95	80	849	431	879	669	72	50	704	617	706	538	97	84	991	722	1088	746

Madras, 8th October 1917.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION

Endorsement.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery is and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the fifth day of November ensuing the date hereof at ten forty five o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and duly subsisting thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all piracies and offences done or committed on the High Seas

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned thereto to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 12th day of September 1917.

O. RAMANUJAM CHETTI,
Sheriff of Madras.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M. R. Ry. Mantripragada Narasimham Pantulu Garu, Acting Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional First-class Magistrate, Headquarters Division, Godavari district.

M.R Ry. Chandrasekharapuram Subrahmanya Ayyar Krishna Ayyar, Acting Deputy Collector, Madurapalli.

Thomas Austin, Esq., I.C.S., Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
2nd October 1917.

M R Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar Muthaswami Ayyar Avargal, Acting Deputy Collector in charge of the Gudur division, Nellore district.

Under section 136 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R Ry. Aravapalli Seshagiri Rao Avargal, Additional District Munsif, Srivilliputtur.
Kudayam Kasturi Ayyar Madhava Ayyar Avargal, Acting Principal District Munsif, Salem.
M.R Ry. Madhava Gopalakrishna Rao Avargal, Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
8th October 1917.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN INSOLVENCY)

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in the Official Assignee of the Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee :—

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination.
140 of 1917 ..	1917 27th August ..	G. Srinivasulu Nayudu, residing at No. 21, Gambayyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	1917. 27th August ..	1917. 19th October.
170 of 1917 ..	20th September.	S. Mahadeva Mutturah, S. M. Ranganatha Mutturah and S. M. Narayanaswami, residing at No. 1, Flower's Road, Purasawalkam, Madras.	20th September .	23rd November.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
4th October 1917.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 16th April, 30th July and 6th August 1917, it is notified that the said insolvents have been discharged in respect of all the debts provable in the matter of their insolvency :—

Petition number.	Names of insolvents.	Date of discharge.
244 of 1914 ..	S. Parasurama Chetti, S. Duraiswami Chetti and S. Mayandi Chetti ...	16th April 1917.
6 of 1911 ..	M. Gangadharavala Pillai and M. B. Shanmukham Pillai .. .	30th July 1917.
84 of 1911 ..	M. C. Kanakambar Pillai	Do.
73 of 1914 ..	A. Rayala Chetti	Do.
204 of 1912 ..	M. Chetrapani Mudali	6th August 1917.
208 of 1913 ..	M. Subbaraya Chetti	Do.
279 of 1913 ..	N. V. Subba Rao	Do.
34 of 1914 ..	H. T. Lyndale and Mrs. E. M. Lyndale	Do.
223 of 1914 ..	M. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar	Do.
34 of 1915 ..	G. D. Shaves and Mrs. A. Shaves	Do.
67 of 1915 ..	S. A. Jeemsons	Do.
71 of 1916 ..	I. Simon	Do.
214 of 1913 ..	A. E. Rodrigues	Do.
61 of 1916 ..	C. Elizabeth Sinagar	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
2nd October 1917.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 13th August 1917, it is notified that the said insolvents have been discharged in respect of all the debts provable in the matter of their insolvency :—

Petition number.	Names of insolvents.	Date of discharge.
68 of 1914 ..	N. Ragavulu Nayudu and N. Telasi Nayudu	13th August 1917.
205 of 1914 ..	P. Nambialvar Chetti	Do.
208 of 1914 ..	V. Subbaya Kottiatia	Do.
41 of 1916 ..	P. S. Ramachandra Pillai	Do.
97 of 1916 ..	Alfred Joseph Rebeiro	Do.
107 of 1916 ..	N. Vaka Abarnam Nayudu	Do.
28 of 1916 ..	Gopalaswami Ayyar	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
4th October 1917.

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 2 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Bellary.

In the matter of the insolvency of (1) Thota Chinna Venkatramanayya, (2) Thota Latchumayya, (3) Dada Dawood and (4) Issa Dawood.

Marwadi Firm of Messrs. Comraj Puthechand, etc .. .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*

(1) Thota Timmayya, (2) Thota Chinna Venkatramanayya, (3) Thota Latchumayya, (4) Dada Dawood, (5) Issa Dawood, trading under the name of Thota Venkatramanayya, Latchumayya and Dawood at Hindupur .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court, dated the 9th July 1913, adjudging counter-petitioners (2) to (5) namely, (2) Thota Chinna Venkatramanayya, (3) Thota Latchumayya, (4) Dada Dawood and (5) Issa Dawood, insolvents, was annulled by an order made on the 14th day of December 1916 in I. A. No. 912 of 1916

H. R. HARDSWELL,
District Judge.

District Court, Bellary,
1st October 1917.

No. 26 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Cuddapah.

Peruru Subbayya, minor by next friend and mother Achchamma alias Kamakshamma of Chintakunta, Proddatur taluk .. .. *Petitioner (creditor)*

Vadla Narasayya, son of Subbanna of Chintakunta, Proddatur taluk, and five others .. .. *Respondents (1st respondent debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare the first respondent an insolvent, and that the petition is posted to 9th November 1917 for hearing

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

District Court, Cuddapah,
2nd October 1917.

No. 22 of 1916 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Vemulapalli Ramaswami .. .. *Petitioner.*

Kantamneni Krishnayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 21st September 1917. The creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver, Guntur.

A. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
Acting Subordinate Judge.

Temporary Sub-Court, Guntur,
2nd October 1917.

No. 23 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Tallapaneni Bapayya alias Anjayya .. .. *Petitioner.*

Jonnalagadda Basayya and some others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 2nd November 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District Judge.

District Court, Guntur,
5th October 1917.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, North Malabar.

Raya Poi, son of Venkiteswara Poi of Tellicherry amsam and desam, Kottayam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Peovvathankandi Acharath Chekkootty and 38 others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, that the aforesaid petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 20th day of August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims against him as soon as possible by delivering to this Court or sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in the prescribed form.

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, North Malabar.

Olayat Vasu Mootha Padoval, karnlan of Thiruvangad Devaswom of Thiruvangad Amsam and Desam of Kottayam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Puthalath Madathil Subrama Patter and twenty-one others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is given hereby under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the aforesaid petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court dated the 17th day of August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims against him as soon as possible by delivering to this Court or sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in the prescribed form.

H. D. C. REILLY,
District Judge.

District Court, North Malabar,
1st October 1917.

No. 1 of 1910 (I.A No. 347 of 1917) in the Court of the District Judge, Ramnad.

V. E. N. K. R. M. S. Lakshmanan Chettyar .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
C. V. C. R. M. Rama Ayyar and forty-three others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner (insolvent) has presented an application for an absolute order of discharge under section 44 of Act III of 1907 and that the said petition stands posted to 31st October 1917 for hearing in this Court. Any person desirous of opposing the said petition may appear before this Court on the said date and state his objections.

District Court, Ramnad at Madura,
1st October 1917.

C. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, South Kanara.

Narain Pai and Ramakrishna Pai, sons of Nagappa Pai, residing at Kundapur Kasba, South Kanara district .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors)*
Thadur Venkatraya Kamath and thirty-three others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court to be adjudicated insolvents under section 16 of Act III of 1907, and that the petition is posted to 30th October 1917 for hearing.

District Court, South Kanara,
26th September 1917.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 26 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Ramanathan Chetti by his agent Venkatachalam Chetti, holding a power of attorney .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subrahmanya Pillai, son of Veerappillai alias Paradesi, Pillai of Kuthanur, Tiruvalur munsif, now residing in Nallambal near Karaikal, a French territory, Karamboiyaram Pillai and Govindasami Pillai, residing in the said place .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondents as insolvents, notice is hereby given that the said petition is posted to 16th October 1917 for hearing in this Court. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in this Court on the said date either in person or by a pleader duly instructed in that behalf.

District Court, Tanjore,
3rd October 1917.

E. H. WALLACE,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge at Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Chokkalingam Pillai.

Chokkalingam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Sundram Ayyar and thirteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Chokkalingam Pillai, son of Thiraviyam Pillai, residing at Kulasekarapatti, Tenkasi taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 19th day of November 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Sub-Court, Tinnevelly
5th October 1917.

MUHAMMAD FAZLUDDIN SAHIB,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 11 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ambasamudram.

Nagalingam Pillai, son of Paramasivam Pillai, residing at Vagaikulam, Ambasamudram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subbayya Ayyar and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to the 16th November 1917.

No. 12 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ambasamudram.

T. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, son of Visvanatha Ayyar, residing at Sannadhi street, Tenkasi town, Tenkasi taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rama Bathar and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to the 19th November 1917.

District Munsif's Court, Ambasamudram,
3rd October 1917.

S. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Halaharri Hanumanthappa of Veni Veerapuram, Bellary taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Firm of Hanmaji Javari Mall and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this Court by order dated 21st September 1917 and that his creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 9 of the Insolvency rules.

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Kanchegara Govindappa of Brucepette, Bellary .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gouli Sambhanna and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this Court by order dated 30th August 1917 and that his creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 9 of the Insolvency rules.

No. 5 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Gosty Naddim Saib, son of Nabi Saib, Muhammadan, Bellary .. *Petitioner.*
Chilukuri Narayanappa Ayyanna and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted to the 5th day of November 1917. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Bellary,
1st October 1917.

T. M. VENKATARAGHAVA ACHARIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Berhampur.

Pratti Appanna .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kanchada Magathu Subudhi, Chokka Somayah, Kanchada Raghunadha Subudhi, Haji Taz Muhammad Ayulu, Haji Jamal Noor Muhammed, Noor Muhammad Haji Peer Muhammad, Kotini Narasayya, Vyavaram Narasayya Razu, Monangi Jagannikulu, Jhoo Hussain, Ebrahim Abdulla Jhupo, Vyavaram Venkataratnam, Kotini Krishnamurti, Chandramani Sasamallo, Kotini Venkataratnam, Monangi Krishnayya, Pratti Ramamurti, Talli Brandavana Rao, Polaki Kotesam, Monangi Ramamurti, Saka Chinnaswami, Gudala Pedda Rajanna, Pratti Sangaramma, Polaki Latchayya, Jammula Brandavanam, Kanchada Sanyasi Subudhi—all Brahmans .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1917, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to 10th November 1917.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Berhampur,
2nd October 1917.

A. BHIMESWARA RAO,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chodavaram.

Bhamidipati Suryanarayana .. .. *Petitioner.*
K. Venkateswarlu and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent on the 28th September 1917. All creditors are required to prove, as soon as possible, their claims against the said petitioner as required under section 24 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act

District Munsif's Court, Chodavaram,
1st October 1917.

L. NARAYANA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 13 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Amin Sahib of Kurnool town .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1907 that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged an insolvent on the 2nd day of October 1917.

District Munsif's Court, Kurnool,
3rd October 1917.

O. VIRASWAMI REDDI,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Mangeri.

Kodali Mummadanal .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mangondampaleth Illoth Kesavan Moosad and eight others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that petition stands posted to 5th November 1917.

District Munsif's Court, Mangeri, 5th October 1917. M. C. KRISHNAN NAMBIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Taliparamba.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, Malligat Illath Damodaran Nambidi of Kotannapalli amsam, Cheruvichen desam, Chirakkal taluk, has been adjudged insolvent.

District Munsif's Court, Taliparamba, 4th October 1917. C. R. VENKATESWARA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 18 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Bolesetti Narasimham .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Pallipoto Kolayya and ten others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to the 13th day of October 1917 for hearing and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 28th September 1917. N. GOPALAKRISHNA RAO, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 39 of 1917 (No. 7 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Nyakagari Abdul Rahiman Sahib, son of Ebrahim Sahib, residing at Tadpatri .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Allabukaksh Abdul Rahiman Sahib and others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 17th day of September 1917. The creditors of the insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 8th day of November 1917 a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 38 of 1917 (No. 10 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Proddatur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Shamsuddi Musalmh residing at Mashanapalli, Proddatur taluk .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Rachapalli Yella Reddi and others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19, clause 9 of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) has applied to the District Munsif's Court, Proddatur, to be adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted to 17th day of November 1917 for hearing.

No. 44 of 1917 (No. 18 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Valur Chelamayya, Sankayya, and Narasayya, residing at Iytamaripuram, Rajampet taluk .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
Vemireddi Venkatayya and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12, clause 2 of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) has applied to the District Court, Cuddapah, to be adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted to the 12th day of November 1917 for hearing.

No. 31 of 1917 (No. 9 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Rajula Narayana, son of Balanaah, residing at Shrotriem Gopalapuram of Kamalapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Monika Chenchugari Subbiah and others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19, clause 7 of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 1st day of October 1917. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 9th day of November 1917, a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 31 of 1917 (No. 26 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Vootla Pedda Pakkeera and Chinna Pakkeera, residing at Uppalur, Kamalapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
Gopanapalle Pakkeerayya and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 14, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners (debtors) were adjudicated insolvents by an order of this Court, dated the 2nd day of October 1917.

The creditors of the said insolvents should prove their claims on or before the 9th day of November 1917; a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 42 of 1917 (No. 13 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Bukkapatnam Pedda Rangiah and Bukkapatnam Chinna Rangiah, residing at Tadpatri .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
Ratham Chenna Reddi and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12, clause 2 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners (debtors) have applied to the District Court, Cuddapah, to be adjudicated insolvents and that their petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted to 17th day of November 1917 for hearing.

No. 43 of 1917 (No. 14 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Ranera Tirupatiah, son of Hanumantiah, residing at Kambhanda, Gooty taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*
C. Nataramaiah and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12, clause 2 of Act III 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) has applied to the District Court, Cuddapah, to be adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted to the 5th day of November 1917 for hearing.

No. 21 of 1917 (No. 20 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Donthi Sanjeevieh, residing at Appanapalli, hamlet of Pellur, Cuddapah taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*
Boggarappa Pedda Subbiah and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12, clause 2 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) has applied to the District Court, Cuddapah to be adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted to the 12th day of November 1917 for hearing.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah,
9th October 1917.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

No. 45 of 1912 (No. 17 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Nandepu Subbarayudu .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Appana Bahadarao, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 11th day of September 1917, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 18th day of October 1917 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 29 of 1917 (No. 11 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Peppa Somanna .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Pannala Pen Dikshetulu and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Court, dated 25th day of September 1917, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 5th day of November 1917 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 30 of 1917 (No. 12 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Sampara Narayanacharyulu .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Chandra Atchanna, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 19th September 1917, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 5th day of November 1917 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 31 of 1917 (No. 12 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Datala Mankyam .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*
Maddala Narasiah, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 25th day of September 1917, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 5th day of November 1917 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 43 of 1917 (No. 19 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Garimilla Seshayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kandati Ramayya and others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 12th November 1917.

No. 45 of 1917 (No. 20 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari

Kujuloori Jaggeryada, Kujuloori Chentayya and Kujuloori Swami .. *Insolvents.*
Toomuloori Anjumgalu, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court to declare them insolvents and that the application is posted to 26th day of October 1917.

Official Receiver's Court, Godavari, Rajahmundry, 1st October 1917.

A. KANAKA RAJU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 99 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Thota Subbayya of Vundi .. .. *Insolvent petitioner.*
Chennamsetty Satteyya and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors.)*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Thota Subbayya has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing to 30th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 5th October 1917.

By SHIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 7 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Mahomed Gulam Rasool Sahib, son of Mahomed Nathar Sahib, living in Karur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundaram Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 18th September 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909

No. 6 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Amuthavikrama Rao, son of Ramaswami Ayyar, living in Namakkal, *Petitioner.*
Krishna Rao and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 19th September 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 7 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Marimuthu Pillai, son of Narayanaswami Pillai, Kasba Namakkal, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner,*
S. V. R. M. Sokkalingam Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Namakkal to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 19th October 1917.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Saidapet.

Appu Ramaswami Chetti, son of Sadha Chetti, living in Kalligudi, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sitharamayyatha Ayyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 29th September 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 30 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

L. K. Lakshmana Ayyar, son of Lakshmanarasa Ayyar, Jagatapi village, Karur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Ramaswami Reddi and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 1st November 1917. If they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

No. 6 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Ganapatiappa Mudaliyar, son of Sangapathi Mudaliyar, living in Orubandure village, Namakkal .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramaswami Mudaliyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 28th September 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 15 of 1917 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Panchanada Sastri, son of Krishna Sastri, Veeramachampatti, Kulittalai taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Doraiswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Subordinate Judge's Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 10th October 1917.

No. 18 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Hathermoithsen Sahib, son of Muhammad Ali Sahib, living in Kalathur street, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vellnian Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 29th September 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
1st October 1917.

No. 17 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Gopalakrishnam Pillai, son of Krishnaswami Pillai, Kechathira street, Tennoor, Trichinopoly taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. R. M. Ramanathan Chettiyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 22nd October 1917.

No. 25 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Oruganu Venkatapathi Chetti, son of Oruganu Ramaswami Chetti, Raghava natu, Trichinopoly Fort .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sannasi Asari and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif, Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 16th November 1917.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
8th October 1917.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Official Receiver.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1917.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	99,07,518	2	9
Reserve Fund	50,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments ..	4,41,617	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 59,18,976-7-3	92,53,817	16	11	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	2,80,01,570	0	9
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 43,30,942 7 8				Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized Securities ..	3,97,88,650	2	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	10,26,84,035	6	5	Bills discounted and purchased ..	48,83,324	4	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	47,098	8	1	Balances with other Banks	22,91,905	15	8
Sundries	22,04,734	7	2	Ballion	18,750	7	8
				Dead Stock	10,78,382	2	13
				Stamps	26,269	2	13
				Gunfrige	2,21,105	11	8
					7,10,80,625	9	11
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	5,35,61,194	6	5
Total ..	12,46,91,683	15	8	Total ..	12,46,91,683	15	8

* Includes 21,134½ Sovereigns = Rs. 1,97,767-8-0.

(By order of the Directors)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—6 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 8·30.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 8th October 1917.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

The persons named below have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules:—

(1) Name and address.—M.E.Ry. P. Venkatarajulu Nayudu, No. 2/30, Nagappa Medali Street, Komaleswarapet, Madras S.C.; Date of order granting the certificate.—24th September 1917; Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.—Madras Presidency.

(2) Name and address—M.R.Ry. Bandappa Iof Hanemanthanayanipalayam, hamlet of Amidalagondi, Madakasira taluk, Anantapur district; Date of order granting the certificate—26th September 1917; Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine—Madras Presidency.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 28th September 1917.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section 2 to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that a survey under section 17 (1) (a) of the said Act of 1897 be made of the inam village of Kalaikhannarajotettam attached to the Rajendram village in the Tanjore taluk of the Tanjore district.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Secretary.

Board of Rev. (R.S., Sur., L.Rs. & Agri.),
Madras, 6th October 1917.

It is hereby notified, under section 82 of the Madras Court of Wards Act I of 1902, that Mahaban-adoctan Sri Gajapati Krishna Chandra Deva Garu, proprietor of the Nandigam estate in the Ganjam district, having attained his majority on the 29th September 1916 and the injunction order of the Subordinate Judge of Berhampur, which directed the Court of Wards not to hand over the estate to the proprietor on that date, having been discharged, the Court of Wards has released from its superintendence the person and property of the said proprietor with effect from the 12th September 1917.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue, (Court of Wards),
Madras, 4th October 1917.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned sums are outstanding for over three months in this division as arrears of unpaid wages and that the parties concerned may appear before the concerned Subdivisional officers and take payment within one month from the date of this notification, failing which the amounts will be credited to Government.

No. 1 Subdivision.

C. B. Vr number.	Period.	Names of coolies.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
44-T	1st to 10th Sep. 1914	Muthuswami,	0	0	0
59-T	11th to 17th Dec. 1914	Sornamatha Asari	0	4	0
124-T	22nd to 28th Jan. 1915.	Munisamy	0	15	0
24-T Feb 1916	Do.	Do.	1	0	0
33 T June 1916.	21st to 27th May 1916.	Kalandavala Pandaram.	0	10	0
		Ramudala Pandaram.	0	10	0
		Vanathan ..	0	0	0
		Arumugam ..	0	0	0
		Irusan ..	0	2	0
		Rangan ..	0	10	0
		Sellan ..	0	10	0
		Palani ..	0	10	0
		Murugan ..	0	10	0
		Tandam ..	0	10	0
		Mottayan ..	0	5	0
		Solamuthu ..	0	0	0
		Murugandy ..	0	4	0
		Kandiyaty ..	0	0	0
		Chinnammal ..	5	4	0
		Nally	0	0	0
103-T August 1916	13 to 19th August 1916.	Palaniamuthu ..	1	0	0
73-T Sep. 1915.	2 to 9th Sep. 1915	Chinnathambi ..	1	4	0
52-1 Sep. 1915.	11 to 16th Sep. 1915.	Muruswami ..	0	0	0
50-T Oct. 1915.	17 to 23rd Sep. 1915.	Chinnathambi ..	1	4	0
95-T Oct. 1915.	15 to 21st October 1915.	Abraham ..	0	0	0
62-T Oct. 1915.	11 to 30th October 1915.	Black Ammar ..	1	0	0
		Chinnathambi ..	0	12	0
		Palanie ..	0	3	0
		Krishnan ..	0	4	0
		Ramaswamy ..	0	8	0
		Chekkammal ..	0	4	0
		Ammani ..	0	2	0
		Sundaram ..	0	1	0
95-1.	1st to 30th	Sivanadi ..	0	1	0
March 1916.	March 1916.	Veeri ..	0	10	0
112-T. March 1916.	28th February 1916 to 13th March 1916.	Vanathayee ..	0	2	0
		Alamelu ..	0	2	0
		Ponnal ..	0	2	0
		Kathayee ..	0	2	0
		Sevvhagyam ..	0	2	0
		Sivagami ..	0	0	0
		Valli	0	1	0
		Alangia ..	0	2	0
		Veerammal ..	0	2	0

No. 1 Subdivision.—contd.

C. B. Vr Number.	Period.	Names of coolies.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
85-T April 1916.	24th to 31st March 1916	Easwara ..	1	0	0
		Sellammal ..	0	2	0
		Amirtam ..	0	2	0
58-T. April 1916.	8th to 14th & 15th to 20th April 1916	Ponnuswami ..	0	0	0
		Marimuthu ..	0	8	0
36-T. May 1916.	17th to 23rd April 1916.	Alami	0	3	0
37 A	24th to 30th April 1916	Amirtam ..	0	1	9
May 1916.		Kaleeswara ..	0	4	3
13 T. July 1916.	10th to 16th June 1916.	Gangaram ..	1	11	0
84-T. May 1917.	31st to 30th April 1917.	Kanan Sahibi	1	0	0
		Narayana Vaidyar.	0	10	0
		Muthuswami ..	0	0	0
		Valliamma ..	0	12	0
		Kilhamma ..	0	0	0
		Pera Kangammal	0	7	6
		Durasamy ..	0	7	6
		Nallamuthu ..	0	3	0
		Karuppayee ..	0	0	0
		Sivamuthu ..	0	0	0
		Ammani ..	0	3	0
		Pongal ..	0	4	6
		Thambayee ..	0	4	0
		Sivasamy ..	0	0	0
		Perumayee ..	0	0	0
		Angammal ..	0	2	0
		Palani ..	0	4	0
		Sivaraja Pandaram.	0	0	0
		Vethiamma ..	0	5	0
		Ammina ..	0	0	0
		Pachai ..	0	1	0
		Total ..	35	7	0

No. II Subdivision.

14-H. Nov. 1916.	October 1916.	Karuppusami Konan	1	8	0
60-H.	7 to 13th	Dasa Beyan .	0	4	0
Oct. 1915.	October 1915.	Ranga Beyan ..	3	4	0
76-H. Mar. 1917.	28th February 1917 to 6th Mar. 1917.	Alagan ..	1	0	0
		Total ..	0	9	0
		Grand total .	42	7	0

Tittagudi, 23rd September 1917.

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Tittakudi Project Division.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the cargo boat No. 343 C of 23 tons was found sunk in April 17 obstructing the navigation in the Buckingham canal at 15-4 mile, and was removed to canal bank by Government at a cost of Rs. 11.

The owners of the above-said boat are informed that if they do not claim it after paying the Government fees within 30 days from the date of this notice, the said boat will be sold in public auction and the cost incurred by Government will be recovered, the balance of realisation, if any, being refunded to the owner.

Madras, 1st October 1917.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 30 of 1917.

— The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
2nd October 1917

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 643.

China Sea—Foochow District—Haitan Strait—Wilson Channel—Pass Island Beacons leading line—Northern Turning point.

White Cairns Established.

Notice is hereby given that two *white* cairns have been erected to mark the northern turning point for the Pass Island Beacons Leading Line, Wilson Channel, Haitan Strait.

These two *white* cairns are located on the eastern side of the Haitan Strait. The front cairn is situated on the 7-foot rock to the northward of Middle Island; the rear cairn is situated on the 15-foot Sorby Islet.

These cairns in line bear N. 83° E., magnetic, and mark a point where vessels leave the Pass Island Beacons Leading Line when bound to the northward.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs)

The Maritime Customs Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 23rd August 1917.

W. F. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

No. 31 of 1917.

India—West Coast—Talayi.

It is hereby notified for the information of mariners that the small spherical buoy marking the pinnacle rock off Talayi was replaced in position on the 26th September 1917 and that vessels should pass southwards of the buoy as before.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
2nd October 1917

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

No. 32 of 1917.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
4th October 1917

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 644.

China Sea—Yangtze River—Shanghai District—Confucius Channel—Alterations in Buoyage

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 488, notice is hereby given that in consequence of the shoal that has been located at the north-western entrance to the Confucius Channel, Yangtze River, the following alterations in buoyage have been made:—

The Centaur Lower Buoy has been moved and is now moored in 40 feet of water on the southern side of the channel, its characteristics remaining unchanged. From the Buoy Mason Point Beacon bears N. 51½° E., distant 6·84 miles.

The Centaur Upper Buoy has been moved and its navigating colour changed from *red* to *black*. It is now moored in about 26 feet of water on the southern side of the channel and the northern edge of the shoal, and from the Buoy Mason Point Beacon bears N. 81½° E., distant 8·15 miles.

All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those at low water of spring tides.

Caution.

As rapid changes are apparently taking place in this section of the river, it should be navigated with caution.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 30th August 1917.

W. F. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Name of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son). John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department ..	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	Amelia alias Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, I., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company.	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Kelcher, I. C., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Kelcher (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, E., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Anaraw McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps ..	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Ruth McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith Michael, Colour Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers ..	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheppard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery ..	John Sheppard (son). Ellen Sheppard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, E., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

8th (Secunderabad) Division, Bolarum,
7th April 1917.

H. C. SZCZEPANSKI, Major, I.A.,
Controller of Military Accounts.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the Depot 1/4th Hampshire Regiment, dated at Ghorpuri, Poona, this 1st day of October 1917.

Number, rank and name, 2803, Private Randolph; (2/5th Hampshire man proceeding from Wellington to join this Depot); date of desertion or absence, 15th September 1917; full particulars to be forwarded later

E. A. BURRELL, Captain,
Officer Commanding, Depot 1/4th Hampshire Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the Anglo-Indian Force of Infantry, dated at Ghatsil, this 2nd day of October 1917.

Number, rank and name, 1960/A.I.F. Private O Daly; age, 25 years 3 months; height, 5 feet 3½ inches; colour of complexion, swarthy; hair, black; eyes, black; trade, electrician; date of enlistment, 29th September 1916; place of enlistment, Madras; date of desertion or absence, 5th August 1917; place of desertion or absence, Ghatsil; marks, letters M.B. heart with letters O.D. and E.A.F. tattooed on right forearm, flexor aspect, an furlough; under two years' service.

C. A. BASKETT, 2nd Lieut. for Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the Supply and Transport Corps at Poona, dated this 4th day of October 1917.

Number, rank and name, 20467 James Frederick O'Reilly Meredith; age 28 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue; trade, formerly worked in Railway; date of enlistment, 16th September 1917; place of enlistment, Poona; parish and county born, Allahabad, India; date of desertion or absence, 4th October 1917; no marks of identification, but it is rumoured that he came direct from the Strangers Home, Bombay. He gives his wife's address—Mrs. Meredith, 334, Lane Quarters, Khargpor, E.N.R.

R. DELA MOTTE, Major,
Officer in charge, Supply Reserve Depot, Poona Division.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD.

The following approximate quantities of cleaned sandalwood (billets, roots, chips and dust) will be put up to auction at the Vellore and Tirupattur depots of the South and West Vellore divisions of North Arcot district (on the broad gauge railway) at 10 A.M. on the 5th and 7th November 1917, respectively:—

Vellore depot about eighty (80) tons and Tirupattur depot about one hundred (100) tons.

2. The sandalwood in each of the depots will be sorted and classified into the eighteen classes noted below and each class will be put up to auction separately in one lot. Details as to the approximate quantities available under each class are also noted below. Purchasers are advised to inspect in advance each lot put up for sale and they shall accept the classification made in the depot as final. No complaints of any kind will afterwards be admitted.

Class and name	Description.	Approximate quantity available for sale at the	
		Vellore depot.	Tirupattur depot.
		qs.	qs.
1. Vilvat Budh or first-class billets.	Sound billets in 3-ft. lengths weighing not less than 20 lb. ..	558	200
2. Chira Budh or second-class billets	Sound billets in 3-ft. lengths weighing from 10 to 20 lb. ..	948	180
3. Paryam or third-class billets.	Sound billets in 3-ft. lengths weighing from 5 to 10 lb. ..	238	100
4. Ghatta or short billets ..	Sound billet, less than 3-ft. in length; weight immaterial	12	100
5. Ghat Badala	billets of 10 lb. and over with minor defects such as knots, small cracks and hollows.	1,800	1,200
6. Degraded	Billets with minor defects such as knots, small cracks and hollows, but weighing less than 10 lb.	212	600
7. Roots first class ..	Weighing not less than 15 lb.	400	500
8. Roots, second class	Weighing not less than 5 lb.	340	600
9. Roots, third class	Less than 5 lb. and all side roots	138	510
10. Jaggakal, first class	Hollow and ragged pieces weighing not less than 7 lb. ..	5.0	750
11. Jaggakal, second class	Hollow and ragged pieces weighing not less than 2 lb. ..	118	530
12. Alu Kasar	Sound and unhollowed pieces weighing not less than 2 lb. ..	145	420
13. Churis	Scores and unsound pieces weighing not less than 2 lb. ..	32	52
14. Ain Chilta	Chips and small pieces of heart wood	4	150
15. Halbara Chilta ..	Very small chips and small pieces of heart-wood	2	250
16. Mutva Chilta	Largest chips of mixed heart-wood and sap-wood	248	370
17. Kasala Gulma	Small chips of mixed heart-wood and sap-wood	830	440
18. Saw dust	....	7	20
	Total ..	5,490 or 80 tons.	5,000 or 100 tons.

3. No person will be allowed to bid at the auction unless he furnishes an earnest-money deposit of Rs. 2,000 (one thousand) at the time of sale in *each depot* and unless he signs the name in the sale notice to imply his acceptance of the conditions contained in that notice.

The deposit of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the conclusion of the sale.

4. The sales will be subject to confirmation, by the Conservator of Forests who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid. It is possible that the Conservator of Forests will himself be present at the time of sale and the result of sale will, therefore, be announced on the spot.

5. Each purchaser shall, immediately after a lot is knocked down to him, sign his name at foot of the sale list in the column provided for the purpose. Such signature shall be held as an admission on his part of having bought the lot.

6. Immediately after the sale, each purchaser, if his offer has been accepted by the Conservator of Forests for that lot, will be furnished with a memorandum showing the total amount due by him and shall pay 50 per cent of the same, less the earnest deposit referred to above into any of the Government treasuries at Vellore or Tiruppattur or remit it into the Bank of Madras payable to the Government Accountant-General in Madras, *within ten days from the date of receipt* by him of the memorandum confirming the sale and the balance before the expiry of three months from the date of sale, provided however no removal of the sandalwood will be permitted until payment is made *in full*.

7. Should any purchaser fail to make the payment as indicated above, on the due date, the sandalwood purchased by him will be resold at his risk, the earnest deposit made by him forfeited to Government, and any loss accruing by such resale recovered from him as if it were arrears of land revenue. Should however any profit arise by such resale, the defaulter shall not participate in it.

8. The purchaser must take delivery of the sandalwood *after payment of at least 50 per cent of the purchase money*, within fifteen days from the date of receipt by him of the order confirming the sale. If he or his accredited agent does not attend on the due date for the weighment of the sandalwood purchased, no further weighment will be made, i.e., no drygo will be allowed and the weight recorded in the depot books at the time of sale (which is the weight recorded immediately after final cleaning and (not notified at the time of sale) must be accepted by him. If, however, on reweighment an excess should be found, the purchaser shall have no title to the excess. If delivery is not taken within the time allowed, a demurrage of Rs. 10 per day will be charged until such time as the wood is allowed to remain within the depot premises—vide paragraph 11 infra.

9. On presenting the chalan to the officer in charge of the depot for the payment of value of the sandalwood purchased by each purchaser, the wood will be weighed as it is, in the depot, in the presence of the purchaser or his accredited agent by an officer of the department not lower in rank than that of a Forest Ranger. No further cleaning or classification of the sandalwood will be undertaken by the Forest Department nor will purchasers be allowed to clean any wood previous to weighment. The classification, cleaning and weighment as determined by the Forest Department must be accepted. Should any deficiency occur after weighment, the value of the deficiency will be refunded to the purchaser or if an excess is found it shall be paid for by him.

10. The purchaser shall bear the cost of weighment at the time of delivery.

11. The purchaser will be allowed reasonable time not exceeding three months from the date of delivery after weighment to remove the wood, during which period, it will be kept in the depot at his risk. If the purchaser fails to remove all the wood within that period, any sandalwood remaining unremoved will become the property of Government.

12. Special endeavours will be made to secure railway facilities to the purchasers for the transport of their sandalwood by rail.

13. No sandalwood can be removed from the depot, till a license to remove sandalwood, signed by the officer of the Forest Department who weighed out the wood shall have been obtained and till every piece of sandalwood that can be stamped has been stamped with the district "Sale hammer".

14. The officer conducting the sale shall be at liberty to stop the sale at any time without giving any reason to the intending purchaser.

15. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

K. R. VENKATARAMANA AYYAR,
District Forest Officer.

South Vellore, 27th September 1917.

TENDERS FOR MEDICAL STORES.

SEALED tenders will be received for the supply of medical stores for the year 1918-19 up to 12 noon on Thursday the 1st November 1917.

Schedule and tender forms can be had on application with a fee of Re. 1 to the undersigned.

W. D. HAYWARD, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.

Madras, 4th October 1917.

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF SALT.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th October 1917, for the supply of boats for the transport to the Madras Depot (1) in bags or (2) in bulk of all or any portion that may be required of the salt manufactured during the seasons of 1918, 1919 and 1920 in the Ennore factories (present estimate 28 lakhs annually—Kattur 375,000 maunds, Vayalur and its two extensions and the Model Saltern 875,000 maunds, Attiput North including the Thillai extension 550,000 maunds, Attiput South 300,000 maunds and Vallur 600,000 maunds). The operations should commence about the 1st of April and close on or before the 31st day of October in each year.

2. Tenders may be made for transport in bags or in bulk or both, subject to the condition that only one method of transport of all the salt will be adopted.

3. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of boats" and should be accompanied by a treasury receipt for payment of a deposit of Rs. 900 into the Madras Depot Salt Treasury. Only one initial deposit need be furnished even if tenders for both methods of transport are put in.

4. The tenders should distinctly specify the number of boats that he will be able to supply for each method of transport and the rates per mile per garce that the tenderer is willing to accept in the case of each of the following factories and extensions for each method of transport :—

	Name of the factory or extension.	Distance from the Madras Depot. Miles.
1.	Kattur	22
2.	Veyalur Model Saltern	20
3	Veyalur Forest Factory	18
4	Veyalur Chintamani Extension	19
5.	Veyalur Kattuppallee	17
6.	Attiput North Puldiwak Factory	14
7.	Attiput North Thillai Extension	15
8.	Attiput South Factory	13
9	Valler	14

5 The successful tenderer will be required to make at once a further deposit of Rs. 1,500 for the due fulfilment of the contract and to execute an agreement (the main conditions of which are set forth in the annexure below) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer.

6. The successful tenderer will be supplied with gunny bags covers and tarpaulins or tarpaulins only according as transport by bag or bulk is decided upon. On completion of transport the articles supplied must be delivered back to the department or their loss made good.

7. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

8. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, Madras.

9. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

ANNEXURE.

The contractor shall supply at such landing places within the limits of the factories as may be pointed out by the departmental officers sound and watertight open boats of not less than 12 tons and not more than 22 tons burden for the transport of salt from the factories to the depot by the Buckingham Canal. He shall supply at any one time boats of an aggregate tonnage of not less than 1,500 tons and not more than 2,500 tons in the case of transport in bags and not less than 1,200 and not more than 2,000 in case of transport in bulk.

2. For bag transport each boat shall be floored or lined with casuarina poles, bamboos or palmyrah rafters, so fixed as to prevent bags of salt placed thereon from being wetted by bilge water and shall otherwise be suitable for conveying salt in bags, which will be placed in two blocks with space between for fixing the mast and baling out water, each block being separately secured with gunny covers and sealed.

For bulk transport each boat shall be floored or lined to the satisfaction of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, with enough planking of mango or other suitable wood well fixed with wooden pegs as to keep the salt loaded on the planking off the bottom of the boat and to prevent the salt being damaged by bilge water. Two wooden doors shall be washed and cleaned before loading to prevent dirtying the salt. The boat shall be divided into two holds or compartments with partitions made of similar planks, leaving a space between for fixing the mast and baling out water. The boat will be supplied by Government with tarpaulins to secure the salt from being tampered with and also to protect it from rain. Salt will be loaded in bulk in both the holds and will be covered with tarpaulins securely fastened with rope and lead seals.

3. As soon as the loading of the salt in any boat is complete the contractor or his agent will be required in the case of transport in bags to check the number of bags in the boat with the book note and in that of bulk transport to examine the covering and the lead seals and after such examination to sign the boat notes in token of his responsibility for any deficiency discovered on delivery at the depot though with seals in fact. He shall then take, propel and navigate the boats with the least possible delay and shall moor them at such landing places as may be pointed out by the departmental officers. He shall not without the permission of the departmental officers allow any person to remain on board such boats during the voyage except the crews of the boats and such departmental servants as may be appointed to accompany them.

4. The boats shall be subject to inspection and rejection by the departmental officers and shall be provided with competent and adequate crews of not less than three able-bodied men and one boy for each boat and shall be navigated and maintained in repair at the cost and risk of the contractor. He shall not permit boats laden or unladen to enter or to remain within factory limits between sunset and sunrise nor shall he permit the unloading of boats at the depot during the same period.

5. The contractor shall pay to Government for all salt lost, damaged or destroyed through the leakage or unseaworthiness of the boats at the rate of four annas per maund and for salt short delivered through other causes at twice the rate of duty for the time being in force together with cost price at four annas per maund. He shall also repay such sums as may be spent by the department on salvage of salt carried in boats which founder. He shall authorize the Commissioner to deduct and retain all sums payable to the department under the agreement from sums due to the contractor. But the contractor shall not be responsible for any loss or expenditure which is proved not to have been due to any negligence or default on his part or on the part of his agents or servants or to any defect in the boats supplied by him.

6. The contractor shall not have any pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever with any officer of the department.

7. He shall not assign or make over the contract directly or indirectly to any person or persons, nor permit any person or persons to interfere in the management or performance thereof without the permission of the Commissioner.

8. The contractor shall obey and carry out orders, instructions and directions issued by the departmental officers from time to time relating to the speedy transport of salt and for the safe custody of all articles supplied to him.

9. The Commissioner's decision regarding the construction of the contract, in case of dispute shall be final and shall not be subject to question or review in a Court of law or otherwise.

10. The contractor shall present to the Assistant Commissioner every fortnight work bills and payments will be made within seven days of their receipt.

11. The weight of salt ascertained on storage at the depot shall be taken to be the weight on which payment has to be made to the contractor and the weight of salt which has been lost, damaged, destroyed, stolen, short delivered or abstracted shall be decided by the Commissioner whose decision shall be final.

12. The contractor shall carry and convey from the Madras Depot to the factories and vice versa, and deliver safely, bags, tarpaulins or other articles delivered to him in connection with the transport of salt giving or taking an acquittance in the combined trip register and transport gunny accounts for gunny bags handed over to, and returned by him respectively. He shall pay for all articles, lost, damaged, destroyed, while thus in his care, at the rate of Rs. 40 for 100 gunnies and for other articles at such rate as may be fixed by the Commissioner.

13. In case of failure, neglect or refusal on the part of the contractor to observe, perform or fulfil all or any one or more or any part of one or more of the conditions the Commissioner may cancel the agreement and make or enter into such other arrangement or contract as he may think fit. The contractor shall be answerable for any loss or damage so caused, but shall not be entitled to share in any savings below the rates payable to him under the agreement. The contract shall then be void and it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to sell and dispose of the deposits and recover the balance due from the contractor, his sureties, executors, representatives or administrators. The Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner acting on his behalf may, instead of cancelling the agreement and entering into another, undertake the work or any portion thereof himself and recover the cost of such execution from the contractor or fine the contractor in any sum not exceeding Rs. 20 on each occasion. If the fine is not paid within seven days of its imposition, the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner may sell and dispose of the deposits to recover the fine. The Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner may also levy a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20 for every day on which the total tonnage supplied falls short of the minimum prescribed.

Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput

Subdivision, North Beach Road, Madras,
4th October 1917.

O. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One galvanized iron telegraph post	Nil	20th September 1917.	Madras harbour.
One redwood piece	"	20th "	
One fire brick	"	20th "	
One iron pipe, 12'	"	19th "	
One bag containing emery powder	A diamond with "MSH" in the centre and "Madras" right below.	21st "	
Two empty gunnies	Nil	21st "	
One fire brick	"	21st "	
One wagon sewing machine, broken	No. F. 7793173 ..	21st "	
One W.I. chain piece	Nil	22nd "	
One empty five-gallon drum	"	22nd "	
Three galvanized iron pipe, 15' × 12"	"	21th "	
One flat iron bar	"	24th "	
One tie iron bar	"	24th "	
One coal blank	"	24th "	
One redwood piece	"	24th "	
One iron wire sling piece	"	24th "	
Twelve flat iron bars	"	24th "	
One octagon steel bar	"	25th "	
One square iron axle	"	26th "	

[illegible]

వస్తువుల వివరం.	కుది.	అప్పగించిన తేదీ.		అప్పగించిన చిరునామా.
		1917-వ సంవత్సరం		
1 అలమారులు (రెండు తలుపులు గలవి)	ప్రతిదీ	డిసెంబరు 20		
1 రైటింగ్ టేబుల్	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	20	
1 కుర్చీ	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	20	
1 టైపురైటింగ్ టేబుల్	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	20	
1 ఆయిల్ పెయింటింగ్ (ఎడ్వర్డ్ VII చక్రవర్తి) ..	మధ్యలోని M N H ఎలక్ట్రిక్ పుల్లలు 2 Madras ఉన్న ఒకటి.	డిట్టో	21	
2 కొలతబల్లలు	ప్రతిదీ	డిట్టో	21	
1 కుర్చీ	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	21	
1 కాపలా పెట్టిలో ఉండేవాడు ..	No. F 7792178	డిట్టో	21	మద్రాసులోని ఆదాయపన్ను ఆఫీసర్.
1 ఇంటింటా చెత్తబుట్ట ..	ప్రతిదీ	డిట్టో	22	
1 కుర్చీ మీద కూర్చుని కొత్తుబుక్కులో రాసే ఫోటో.	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	21	
3 అలమార్లు (రెండు తలుపులు, 18' × 14").	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	24	
1 కట్టెడ కుర్చీ బల్ల	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	24	
1 ఓపెన్ కుర్చీ బల్ల	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	24	
1 కీలుకత్తి	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	24	
1 రైటింగ్ టేబుల్	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	24	
1 కుర్చీ లెదరుది	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	24	
12 కట్టెడ కుర్చీలు	ఒక్కటి	డిట్టో	25	
1 ఎడ్డి ఓపెన్ వర్కు బల్ల	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	24	
1 కత్తర కుర్చీ	డిట్టో	డిట్టో	25	

Port Office, Madras,
29th September 1917.

A. S. BALFOUR, Captain, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

ప్రకటన.

1880 వ సంవత్సరపు కొ 7 వ మద్రాసులు మేస్త్రీల అక్కడ ₹ 76 వరకు అనుసరించి వీరాపురపు కల్లు పర్యవేక్షి రాయుడా బాలుడా కాపురము గ్రామమంచారి గుమ్మడిపల్లులోనుంచి కొట్టుకొని ఈ దినుక ఇదివరకులాగే కల్లుకల్లు వరిచే ఓ వ్యక్తికి పదవులుక్కు భాగములు జాగ్రత్తగా అప్పగించడమైనది. ఇందరు భాగములు దినయిన కొక్కుదార్లు యీ దినుకు సంబంధించిన ఆదాయమును జాగ్రత్తగా వసూలు చేయుటకు వీలుగా కొట్టుకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆదేశించడమైనది. పదవకొక్కు భాగములు 1901 వ సంవత్సరపు ఫోర్టు సెయింట్ జార్జి గెజిట్ I వ భాగం కొ 1454 వ పేజీలో ప్రచురించబడిన రేట్లు ప్రకారము పాట్టేక్ కొత్తకుండ వేయడమునను. ఇందరు కొక్కుదార్లు ఆ పదవిని రసీదు ప్రతిష్ఠ ఇండియాలో వాడుక నిమిత్తం కయాయిలేకుండా రు 93.12.0 లు కట్టడాను దొరతనంవారు యిచ్చుకొన వలసి :—

షెడ్యూలు.

వస్తువుల వివరము.	మొత్తము. రూ. అ. పై.
1. కాకోయ్యాలు 2	200 0 0
2. కరుపుపు కాళాలు 4	160 0 0
3. గుమస్తా కుందాడు 1	80 0 0
4. గుండాని మేనుక 1	20 0 0
5. దబ్బరం పాలిక్కరులు 2...	20 0 0
6. స్టీల్ పీపాలు 3	15 0 0
7. స్టీలోపు 1	15 0 0
8. ఇనపసామాన్లు పెద్ద గొంగుళ్ళు 3 పీటలక్కిన తక్కిన ఇనుపసామానులు చిన్న చిన్న పీపలు బయిలా	200 0 0
9. మూడు బాలిక్కరులు ఆపగా పోను వెల్ల మర్రి బయిలా సుమారు 12 మూలలు	200 0 0
10. కాంగులు దర్శాలు చిన్న కర్రలు గుండమువ్వ్ బయిలా కొలత సుమారు 150 బండి	400 0 0
11. పెద్ద కర్రలు 2	50 0 0
మొత్తం ...	12,50 0 0

సర్వపట్నం డిప్యూటీ ఆఫీసు,
1917 వ సంవత్సరం డిసెంబరు 21 వ తేదీ.

కోల్టన్ బ్రౌన్,
కోర్టు డిప్యూటీ కొన్సర్వేటరు అండు రిసీవర్ ఆఫ్ రక్కాస్.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 163, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Police Department, corrected up to 1st October 1917. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4. (3 *p.*)

Classified List of Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st September 1917. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1. (3 *p.*)

Monthly List of Civil Servants corrected up to 1st September 1917. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1 a.)

Correction slip to the Manual of Instructions for conducting Resettlements in Madras Presidency No. I of 1917. Price 6. (3 *p.*)

Madras Treasury Manual Vols. I & II, third edition, 1911. Seventieth Seventy-first and Seventy-second lists of corrections. Each price 3. (3 *p.*)

Village Manual containing revised forms of village accounts for Nilgiri District.—Twelfth lists of corrections. Price 3. (3*p.*)

Village Manual containing revised forms of village accounts for South Kanara District.—Ninth list of corrections. Price 1. (3*p.*)

Village Manual containing revised forms of village accounts for Malabar District.—Eleventh list of corrections. Price 3. (3*p.*)

Madras Law College Calendar for 1917–18. Royal 8vo. As. 12. (1a. 3*p.*)

Village Manual containing revised forms of village account, English (General), reprinted 1916.—Thirteenth list of corrections. Price 3. (3*p.*)

Income-Tax Manual.—Sixteenth list of corrections. As. 1–6. (3 *p.*)

Calendar of the Madras Records, 1740–1744. By H. Dodwell. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 1917. Rs. 5–8. (7 *oz.*)

Local Fund Code.—Sixth list of Corrections. As. 3–6. (1 a.)

Establishment List of the Home Department of the Government of Madras, corrected up to 31st August 1917. Royal 8vo. Re. 1–8. (6 *p.*)

Civil Account Code, Vol. I. Seventeenth list of corrections. As. 2. (3 *p.*)

List of General Rules and Orders, 1917 edition. Addenda and corrigenda list No. I, dated 31st December 1916. As. 3–6. (3 *p.*)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for 1916. Foolscap folio, paper cover. As. 12. (1 a.)

Board's Standing Orders, Vol. I, 1913 edition. Thirteenth list of corrections. As. 2–6. (6 *p.*)

Rules and Regulations relating to the Madras Government Medical Schools, 1917. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Anna 1 (3 *p.*)

Local Rules and Orders, 1912 edition. Ninth supplement to Vol. I As. 2 (3 *p.*); to Vol. II As. 3–6 (1 a.)

Madras Legislative Council Manual 1916 edition. Addenda and corrigenda. Price 3 (3 *p.*)

History of Services of Gazetted and other officers in the Madras Presidency Corrected up to 1st July 1917. Royal 8vo, board. Re. 1 (4 as.)

Annual Volume of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency for 1916–17. Foolscap folio, board. Re. 1 (11 as.)

Second and Second-Leaving Certificate Notification and Examination Rules for 1917–18. Royal 8vo, stitched. As. 4 (1 a.)

Madras Act I of 1917. An act to regulate the rate of interest and the transfer of land in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Agency tracts. Foolscap folio, Telugu, and Uriya. Each price 3. (3 *p.*); Royal 8vo. As. 1–3. (3 *p.*)

Ordinance No. IV of 1917. An ordinance to provide for the acquisition of silver imported into British India in Uriya. Price 3 (3 *p.*)

Gods and Goddesses. South Indian Images of —. By Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, B.A., 1916. Royal 8vo, cloth gilt. Re. 1–8 or Rs. 3*d.* (5 *oz.*)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

Act II of 1886 (Indian Income Tax), modified up to 1st April 1916. Urdu. 2 *oz.* 3 *p.* (1 a.)
Hindi. 2 *oz.* 3 *p.* (1 a.)

Ordinance No. VII of 1916.—Second Indian Paper Currency further amendment. Urdu and Hindi. Each. 3 *p.* (1 a.)

Ordinance No. VIII of 1916.—Excise Enquiries. Urdu and Hindi. Each. 3 *p.* (1 a.)

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for a permanent vacancy of a clerk's post on Rs. 20 in this office.

The application should be in the candidate's own handwriting.

School-final candidates should mention the marks obtained by them at the public examination in all the compulsory and optional subjects.

H. G. CLINCH,
District Superintendent of Police.

Madura, 16th September 1917.

Applications are invited for the post of temporary tracer on Rs. 20—1—35 in the Fourth Circle from candidates who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in the Elementary Grade in—

(1) Geometrical drawing, (2) Building drawing and Estimating, and (3) Free-hand outline drawing.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 26th September 1917.

Applications are invited from passed candidates of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary draftsman on Rs. 50 per mensem in the Cuddapah Division Headquarters, Madanapalle.

2. Applicants should state their age, general educational qualifications, previous experience, if any, and copies of testimonials.

3. None but those qualified need apply.

V. T. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.

Cuddapah, 25th September 1917.

Applications are invited from candidates possessing the Draftsman's group certificate (Government Technical Examinations) for the post of draftsman in the temporary establishment in the District Forest Office, South Arcot, Cuddalore, on a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem.

(2) Preference will be given to men who have worked in a District Forest Office.

(3) Particulars regarding age, nationality, tests passed, etc., should be given in the applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th of October 1917. Copies of testimonials, if any, may also be sent.

K. A. CHENGAPPAH,
District Forest Officer, on behalf of the Tanjore District Board.

Cuddalore N.T., 30th September 1917.

Wanted a Mechanical Draftsman for the Kistna Central division, Bezwada, on Rs. 40—2—50 permanent.

2. Applications are invited from passed men who have mechanical training.

3. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

4. Applications will be received up to 31st October 1917.

J. S. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 2nd October 1917.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 26th October, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Triplicane, 6th September 1917. S. A. SESHADRI AYYANGAR.

On or after the 1st November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Ariyalur, 11th September 1917. K. THIRUMALAI THATHACHARI.

On or after the 29th October, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Coimbatore, 13th September 1917. K. RAGHAVENDRA RAO.

On or after the 15th October, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 13th September 1917. B. RAMASWAMIAH.

On or after the 14th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Triplicane, 17th September 1917. K. SATYANARAYANAMURTI.

On or after the 15th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 19th September 1917. W. V. DESIKACHARI.

On or after the 18th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Triplicane, 26th September 1917. S. VENKATACHELAM.

On or after the 26th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 26th September 1917. S. TULASIDAS.

On or after the 21st November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 1st October 1917. M. R. KRISHNAMURTI AYYAR.

On or after the 20th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Purasawalkam, 4th October 1917. R. KUMARATATACHARI.

On or before the 10th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Triplicane, 5th October 1917. D. S. RAJA RAO.

NOTICE.

From 1st October 1917 I intend to change my surname from "Yendamuri" to "Dharanikota" and thereafter to be called "Dharanikota Sitaramaswami."

Amalapur, 1st September 1917. [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1917.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum Solar Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing Direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather
October	Inches	°	°	°	°		Cts.		Miles	Inches.	Cts.	Hrs	
1st Monday ..	29·741	79·3	75·6	90·0	73·1	157·6	82	W.S.W	167	3·27	68	2·9	Thunder-Storm.
2nd Tuesday.	29·726	81·0	76·3	90·8	72·0	158·9	77	W.S.W.	119	..	56	6·9	Passing clouds.
3rd Wednesday	29·737	80·7	76·1	92·3	70·8	151·9	85	W.S.W	163	..	33	8·0	Fine with passing clouds
4th Thursday.	29·685	83·6	75·5	92·4	72·1	159·9	65	S.W. by W.	181	0·18	33	8·2	Passing showers.
5th Friday .	29·707	82·8	75·7	92·6	72·2	143·1	73	S.W	135	0·03	65	2·3	Passing clouds
6th Saturday.	29·748	82·6	72·6	93·4	74·6	162·6	64	S.W.	179	..	43	7·6	Fine with passing clouds
7th Sunday ..	29·731	82·6	75·8	93·6	75·4	159·4	79	S.S.W.	156	..	18	10·6	Fine.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 2 p.m., 8 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 24·96 inches, the average due for the same period being 21·10 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in September 1917 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1917.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·759	0·040 below	29·799
Temperature of air	82·9	1·1 "	83·0
Do. of evaporation	77·5	2·2 above	76·6
Percentage of humidity	83	10 "	73
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	148·3	7·0 "	141·3
Maximum in shade	90·0	3·2 below	93·2
Minimum in shade	76·6	0·5 "	77·1
Do. on grass	70·2	0·2 above	75·0
Rainfall in inches on sixteen days	0·30	0·61 "	4·98
Do. since January 1st on sixty-six days ..	22·49	2·85 "	19·64
General direction of wind	S. by W.	2 point S.	S.S.W.
Daily velocity in miles	102	54 below	156
Percentage of cloudy sky	37	5 above	32
Do. of bright sunshine	30·6	10·8 below	41·3

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	25	25	East.	6	28	South.	8	47	West.	27	733
N. by E.	..	..	E. by S.	16	66	S. by W.	34	137	W. by N.	18	97
N.N.E.	2	9	E.S.E.	33	167	S.S.W.	9	53	W.N.W.	14	81
N.E. by N.	7	38	S.E. by E.	73	316	S.W. by S.	47	219	N.W. by W.	3	15
N.E.	2	10	S.E.	44	152	S.W.	28	154	N.W.	12	27
N.E. by E.	2	14	S.E. by S.	47	190	S.W. by W.	54	282	N.W. by N.	2	9
E.N.E.	1	8	S.S.E.	25	111	W.S.W.	43	207	N.N.W.	..	..
E. by N.	9	21	S. by E.	18	62	W. by S.	67	303	N. by W.	1	4

There were thirty-six calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.S.W. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 40 miles.

Madras Observatory, 6th October 1917

S. LL. JIJNES,
Deputy Inspector.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [PRICE, 2 annas

TABLE OF RAINFALL

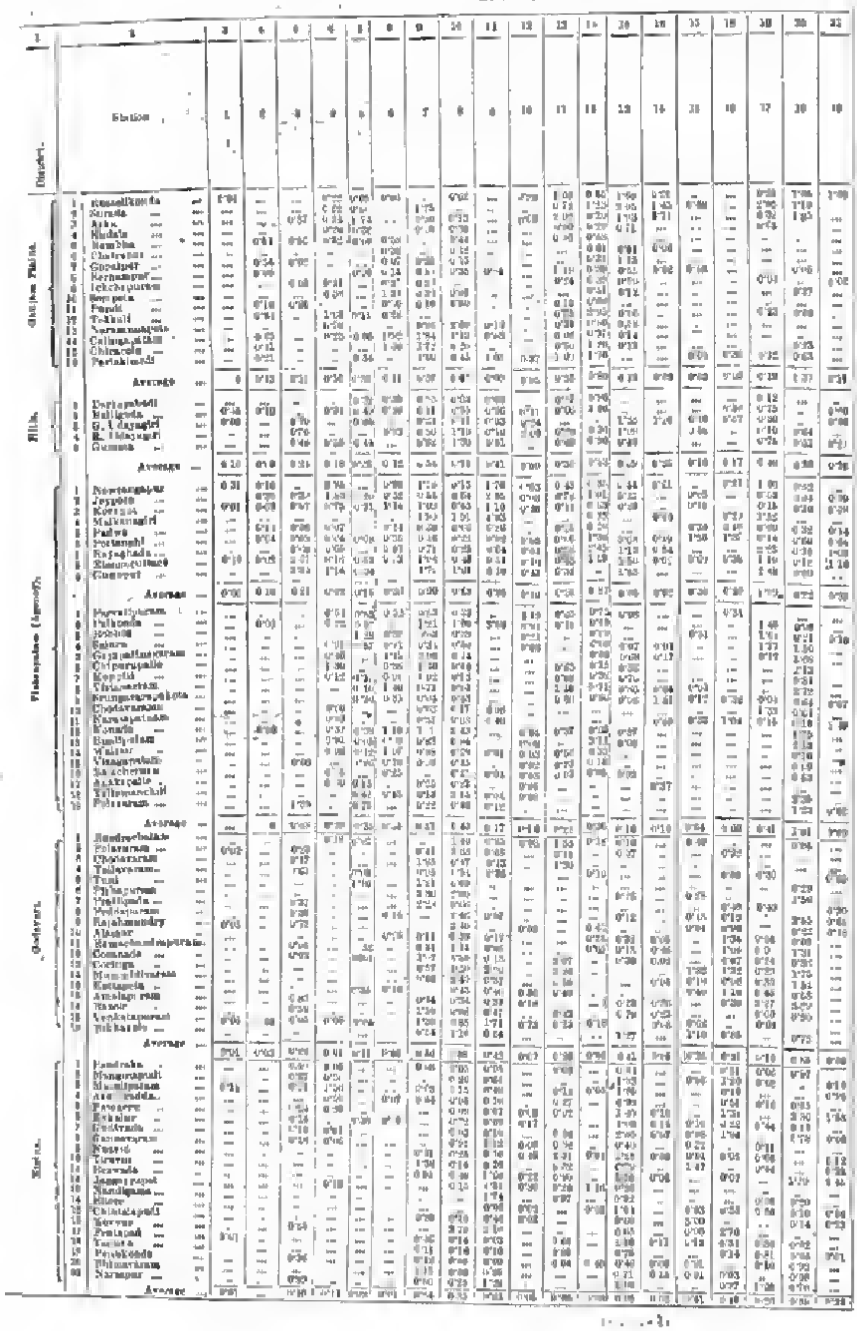
RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

AUGUST 1917.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the



Madras Presidency for the month of August 1917.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of August 1917—*cont.*

Stations.	Average number of rainy days in the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Total rainfall for the year.	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.
Districts.						
Ganjam.						
1 Ganjam	6	11	1·63	0·61	7·11	3·66
2 Bhimunipatti	6	11	1·63	0·61	7·24	2·76
3 Kalingapatta	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
4 Tekkali	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
5 Palasa	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
6 Narasannapeta	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
7 Pathapatnam	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
8 Srikakulam	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
9 Parlakimidi	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
10 Chicacole	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
11 Palkonda	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
12 Vizianagram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
13 Bobbili	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
14 Salur	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
15 Gajapatinagaram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
Vizagapatam.						
1 Vizagapatam	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
2 Bimlipatam	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
3 Anakapalle	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
4 Yellamanchili	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
5 Narsipatnam	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
6 Chodavaram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
7 Yellavaram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
8 Rampachodavaram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
9 Peddapuram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
10 Tuni	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
11 Pithapuram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
12 Kakinada	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
13 Samalkota	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
14 Ramachandrapuram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
15 Razole	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
16 Yanam	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
17 Amalapuram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
18 Ravulapalem	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
Godavari.						
1 Narsapur	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
2 Bhimavaram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
3 Ellore	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
4 Kovvur	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
5 Nidadavole	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
6 Tadepalligudem	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
7 Tanuku	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
8 Attili	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
9 Jangareddigudem	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
10 Polavaram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
11 Chintalapudi	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
Kistna.						
1 Bezwada	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
2 Nandigama	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
3 Jaggayyapeta	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
4 Kaikalur	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
5 Gudivada	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
6 Divi	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
7 Nuzvid	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
8 Ellore	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
9 Kondapalli	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
10 Nuzvid	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
11 Gudivada	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
12 Kaikalur	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
13 Divi	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
14 Nuzvid	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
15 Gudivada	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
Nellore.						
1 Nellore	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
2 Kavali	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
3 Gudur	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
4 Venkatagiri	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
5 Sullurpet	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
6 Tada	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
Cuddapah.						
1 Cuddapah	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
2 Jammalamadugu	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
3 Proddatur	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
4 Pulivendla	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
5 Gandikota	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
6 Rayachoti	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
7 Kamalapuram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
8 Badvel	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
9 Kadiri	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
10 Penukonda	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
11 Madakasira	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
12 Hindupur	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
13 Dharmavaram	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
14 Tadpatri	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
15 Penukonda	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
16 Chenguam	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
Anantapur.						
1 Anantapur	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
2 Tadpatri	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
3 Kanaur	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
4 Mukkamala	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
5 Uravakonda	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
6 Pamidi	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
7 Gooty	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84
8 Rayadrug	6	11	1·73	0·63	7·36	2·84

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

No.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	South Arcot District.																					
9	Mosumindi (Porto Novo)	...	...	1·65	...	...	...	0·31	0·31	...	...	...	0·55	0·65	0·93	...	0·16	0·11	...	0·03		
10	Chidambaram	...	...	0·75	...	0·15	0·26	...	0·10	...	...	0·01	0·05	0·29	0·07	...	0·09	0·17	...	...		
11	Mannargudi	...	...	...	1·57	0·03	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	0·09	0·19	0·03	...		
12	Nannilam	...	...	...	...	0·18	1·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	0·46	...	...		
13	Tirutturaipundi	...	...	...	1·57	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·09	0·47	0·10	0·30	0·15	1·27	...	1·06		
14	Tiruvadanai	...	...	1·00	0·31	...	1·02	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·46	0·04	...	...	0·37	1·13	...		
15	Kalliakurichi	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	1·79	0·25	0·60	...	...	...	1·00	0·10	...		
16	Ulundurpet	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·50	0·27	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·28	...	...	0·85	0·71	...		
17	Tirukoyilur	...	...	0·53	...	...	0·61	0·13	0·05	...	...	0·35	...	0·35	1·55	...	...	0·82	1·05	...		
	Average	...	...	0·96	0·88	0·10	0·11	0·08	0·01	0·03	0·06	0·05	0·07	0·09	0·24	0·03	0·03	0·07	0·07	0·04	0·03	
	Trichinopoly District.																					
1	Lalgudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·07	0·09	...	...	0·06	...	11·0	...	...	0·03	0·04	1·71
2	Nadukaveri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·01	0·07	...	...	...	0·13	0·21	...	...	0·08	0·04	0·02
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·03	0·06	...
4	Manargudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·16	0·70	...	...	...
5	Kudumiyanmalai	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·06	...	...	0·09	0·04	...	...	...
6	Pudukkottai	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·52	0·08	0·24	0·02	...	...	...	0·01	...	...
7	Vaiyampatti	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·06	...	...	...	...	1·01	0·53	...	0·24	0·03	...	...	...	0·09	...	...
8	Kodavasal	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	0·48	0·08	0·11	0·01	...	...	...	0·36	...	...
9	Kunnam	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·02	0·15	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...
10	Perambalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·14	0·01	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...
11	Veppanthattai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·04	0·04	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dunganmalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	2·00	1·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vaiyampatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Thuraiyur	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Musiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Manapparai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Srirangam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Turaiyur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Perukkattupatti	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Tottiyam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Valavanur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Pattukkottai	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Adirampattanam	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Kattuputtalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Arantangi	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	0	0·16	0·10	0·00	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·23	0·09	0·05	0·07	0·01	0·12	0·03	0·04	0·10	0·15	0
	Tanjore District.																					
1	Mandri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	0·10	0·08	0·70	0·04	0·32	1·04
2	Tirutturai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·26	0·49	0·07	0·17	...
3	Upputtirupparam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·05	...
4	Kattalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·01	...	...	...	0·19	...
5	Perambalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...
6	Arimalam	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·09	0·02	0·11	...	0·05	0·02	...	0·06	0·07	0·01	0·01	...	0·01	0·08	...
7	Tiruvidaimarudur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·02	0·05	...	0·16	0·17	0·16	0·09	0·03	0·08	...	...	0·04	0·19	...
	Kumbakonam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Valangaiman	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tiruchirappalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Lalgudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Turaiyur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Musiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Manapparai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Srirangam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kulittalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Manapparai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Karur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Aravakurichi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Namakkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Paramati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Tiruchengodu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Sendamangalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	0·00	0·05	0·13	0·16	0·33	0·25	0·10	0·10	0·0	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·10	0·00
	Pudukkottai State.																					
1	Pudukkottai	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·01	0·06	1·30	0·14	...	1·30	...	0·46	0·45	1·10	...	...	0·20	...	0·00
2	Alangudi	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·01	1·06	0·94	...	...	0·53	...	...	0·55	0·18	...	...	0·18	...	...
3	Kunnandarkoyil	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·16	0·03	0·04	0·07	...	0·42	1·06	...	...	0·06	0·14	...	...	0·05	0·10	...
4	Tirumayam	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	0·00	0·10	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	0·15	3·00	...	...	0·47	...	0·22
5	Kolattur	...	...	...	0·31	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	0·25	0·25	1·00	...	...	0·18	...	...
6	Viralimalai	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·00	0·08	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·80	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·06
7	Odaippatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·30	0·05
8	Annavasal	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·00	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·50	0·15	...	...	0·35	0·10	1·25
9	Ponnamaravati	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	0·20
10	Gandarakottai	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	1·00	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·04	0·25	2·00	...	...	0·07	0·02	0·10
	Average	...	...	...	0·04	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·03	0·25	0·04	0·00	0·02	0·18	0·01	0·20	0·70	1·41	...	0·02	0·05	0·00
	Madura District.																					
1	Nattam	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·15	0·10	1·11	0·00	0·10	0·03	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dindigul	0·35	0·00	1·00	0·01	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	0·00	0·03	...	...	...	0·02	0·07	...	...	...	...	...
3	Chinnalapatti	0·10	0·20	...	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·07	...	...	...	...	...
4	Madura	...	...	0·01	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...
5	Peraiyur	...	0·04	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tirumangalam	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
7	Usilampatti	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
8	Uttampatti	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
9	Andipatti	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
10	Periyakulam	...	0·00	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
11	Nilakottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
12	Vedasandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
13	Oddanchatram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
14	Palni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·05	0·03	0·12	0·02	0·00	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	...	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·00	...	...	...	0·00
15	Kodaikanal	0·25	0·03	0·11	0·00	0·02	0·03	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·01	...	0·10	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00
	Average	0·05	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

Madras Presidency for the month of August 1917—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in th

District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly.	1 Thottiyapattanam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·06	—	0·23	0·13	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 Vallam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·22	—	0·05	0·70	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3 Tiruvarisal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·06	0·06	—	0·11	—	0·07	1·35	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4 Srirangam	1·20	0·10	—	—	0·02	—	1·21	1·42	0·25	1·10	—	0·06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 Trichinopoly	0·21	0·04	1·70	0·10	0·14	—	0·30	0·31	—	—	—	0·06	—	0·30	0·20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6 Turaiyur	0·55	—	—	—	0·01	—	1·24	—	0·55	0·55	—	0·01	—	0·01	0·06	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7 Manamadura	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	0·40	0·06	—	1·30	—	—	—	1·10	—	0·20	1·00	—	—	—	—
	8 Paramakudi	—	—	—	—	0·04	—	—	0·10	0·07	—	—	—	—	0·30	0·11	0·20	1·22	—	—	—	—
	9 Mandapasal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·06	0·05	—	—	—	1·30	0·05	0·05	0·05	—	—	—	—
	10 Rampad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·70	—	—	—	—
	11 Tambaram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·10	—	—	—	—
	12 Mevalakkai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04	—	—	—	—
	13 Madukkalattur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·38	—	—	—	—
	14 Muthurachandrapuram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15 Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·45	0·05	0·12	0·45	—	—	—	—
	16 Aruppukottai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·25	—	—	—	—
	17 Vaippar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·30	—	—	—	—
	18 Srivilliputtur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·70	0·01	—	0·05	—	—	—	—
	19 Sivakasi	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·30	0·06	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·07	—	1·25	—	—	—	—
	R. Virudupatti	—	1·00	—	—	0·31	—	0·04	0·90	—	1·05	—	0·15	—	—	0·07	—	1·50	—	—	—	—
	21 Shiyar	—	—	—	—	0·61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·25	—	—	—	—
	Average	0·11	0·04	0·13	0·03	0·07	0·04	0·22	0·14	0·10	0·10	0·00	0·03	0·04	0·11	0·09	0·13	0·31	0·13	0·04	0·04	0·04
Tinnevelly.	1 Vilattikulam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·30	0·09	0·10	0·09	—	1·48	—	0·05
	2 Arasadi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·06	—	—	—	0·01	0·10	0·71	—	1·18	0·06	0·05
	3 Tuticorin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·71	—	1·20	—	0·05
	4 Ettayapuram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·11	0·27	—	0·24	—	0·01
	5 Kovilpatti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·06	1·10	—	0·83	—	0·07
	6 Sattur	—	0·42	—	—	—	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·17	—	0·53	—	—
	7 Kasiraja Nadargal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·31	—	0·05	—	—
	8 Srivilli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·17	—	0·05	—	—
	9 Rajapalaiyam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·53	—	0·05	—	—
	10 Tenkasi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·24	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·31	—	0·07	—	0·28
	11 Kadayam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·40	—	0·07	—	0·74
	12 Ambasamudram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·76	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·31	—	0·05	—	—
	13 Palamcottah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·33	—	0·05	—	—
	14 Nanguneri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·05	—	—
	15 Radhapuram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·05	—	—
	16 Kulangadi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—
	17 Nalattinkara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·07	—	—	—	—
	18 Kulasekharapatnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19 Kayal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 Virakeralam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21 Tiruchendur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Average	—	0·01	—	—	0·00	—	—	0·01	—	0	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·09	0·25	0·01	0·12	0·12	0·12
Coimbatore, Pudukkottai Division.	1 Chinnar	—	—	—	—	0·09	—	—	0·18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—
	2 Munaiyur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·07	0·10	0·01	0·10
	3 Manamai	—	—	—	0·06	—	—	—	—	0·06	1·80	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·05	0·21	0·02	0·02
	4 Kariyalur	—	—	—	0·04	—	—	0·17	0·10	0·07	0·15	0·01	0·20	0·07	0·10	0·24	0·08	0·08	0·04	0·04	0·01	0·18
	5 Sathiyamangalam (Pasupatti).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·20	0·13	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	0·10	0·05	0·01	0·06
	6 Kulittalai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7 Perambalur (Chellyary).	—	—	—	0·06	—	0·31	0·01	0·04	0·10	0·30	0·15	0·30	—	0·48	—	0·05	0·05	—	0·10	0·01	0·06
	8 Perambalur (Kandaswamy).	—	—	—	0·16	0·06	0·15	0·06	0·40	0·11	0·06	0·05	0·10	—	0·30	0·05	0·05	0·05	1·45	0·06	0·05	0·06
	9 Kanjirapalli	—	0·04	0·10	0·10	0·05	0·75	0·10	0·06	0·05	0·10	0·20	0·05	1·07	1·20	0·05	1·10	—	0·05	0·01	0·03	0·04
	Average	—	0·12	0·04	0·10	0·03	0·21	0·07	0·09	0·11	0·01	0·06	0·14	0·04	0·17	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·06
Trichinopoly, Kottayam, Anjengo.	1 Alangayam	0·04	0·10	0·13	1·01	0·10	—	0·25	0·19	0·06	0·05	0·00	0·10	—	1·30	0·06	0·20	0·06	0·05	0·10	0·10	0·10
	2 Perur	—	—	0·02	0·06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·06	0·05	0·01	—	0·05	0·01	0·02
	3 Turaiyur (Allagudi)	0·06	—	1·01	0·03	—	0·02	0·42	1·35	0·04	0·04	0·03	—	—	—	0·06	0·05	0·04	—	0·05	0·04	0·10
	4 Perumpanur (Kumpatti).	0·06	—	0·1	0·10	0·15	0·25	0·07	0·20	0·01	0·10	—	0·00	0·01	0·10	0·25	0·05	0·20	1·00	—	—	0·12
	5 Mayanganatha	0·15	—	0·04	—	0·05	0·25	0·04	—	0·05	0·10	—	0·00	0·01	0·10	0·25	0·05	0·20	1·00	—	—	0·12
	6 Kulittalai (Udaiyapatti).	0·07	—	0·03	0·10	—	0·06	0·01	0·06	0·02	0·10	—	0·00	0·10	0·20	0·01	0·10	0·20	0·01	0·10	0·10	0·10
	7 Andanallur	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10
	8 Vilupuram	0·01	0·06	0·03	0·03	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
	9 Pala (Mimachal)	—	—	0·15	0·10	0·01	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10
	10 Cheriyalla	—	—	0·20	0·10	—	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10
	11 Perumanur	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10
	12 Kottayam Injimedu	—	—	0·05	0·10	0·01	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10
	13 Kottayam Engineer's office.	0·06	—	0·10	0·10	0·01	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10
	14 Chengalimalayary	—	—	0·05	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·10	0·07	0·10	0·06	0·10	0·06	0·10	0·06	0·10	0·06	0·10	0·06
	Average	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·06	0·03	0·07	0·04	0·07	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04
Travancore, Cochin Division.	1 Alleppey (Aroolam)	—	—	0·02	0·02	0·06	1·40	1·40	0·25	—	0·05	—	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·01	0·05	0·06	0·05
	Ekara Cooming Sower's Hill).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 Alleppey (P.W.D. office).	—	—	—	0·30	0·17	0·15	1·40	0·00	0·05	—	—	0·10	0·00	0·30	0·15	0·05	—	—	0·05	0·05	0·03
	3 Ambalapuzha	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4 Tiruvalla	—	—	0·10	—	0·04	0·20	0·01	—	—	—	—	0·04	0·03	0·40	0·01	0·01	0·01	—	0·01	0·01	0·01
	5 Chengannur	—	—	—	0·10	0·00	—	1·20	0·00	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·30	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00
	6 Mavelikara (Karthikapalli).	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	—	0·04	—	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00
	7 Pathanamthitta	—	—	—	—	—	0·02	1·20	0·00	—	—	—	0·00	0·01	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00
	8 Mavelikara	—	—	0·10	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9 Kanjil	—	—	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00
	10 Kottarakkara	0·10	1·30	0·05	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
	11 Adur (Kilivanur)	—	—	—	0·00	0·10	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
	12 Karunagappalli	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

Madras Presidency for the month of August 1917—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of August 1917—*cont.*

Station.	District.	Rainfall from 1st to 31st.	Rainfall from 16th to 31st.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.
Pamban (Pamban).	Tanjore—Cuddalore Division—cont.	0·13	10·71	10·84	—	2·95	20	—
Mottaikkadu		3·86	6·01	10·00	—	2·00	21	—
Arantangi		0·48	5·50	5·98	—	2·00	16	—
Aranthangi		1·78	4·62	6·40	—	1·00	16	—
Devikottah (P.W.D. Office)		0·38	7·80	8·18	—	0·97	8	—
Sembirnad palak		0·34	1·76	2·10	—	0·35	7	—
Ootton (Minister's office).		3·45	5·85	9·30	—	2·00	13	—
Orattanadu		0·15	4·28	4·43	—	0·75	7	—
Pattukkottai		0·65	5·10	5·75	—	1·72	13	—
Average		0·71	5·07	10·79	—	—	15	—
Bellary (Observatory)		1·25	2·22	3·47	—	1·25	11	—
Nossamund		1·10	3·01	4·10	—	1·10	9	—
Tritandrum		1·86	1·86	3·72	—	1·86	2	—
Tangod		2·10	1·63	3·73	—	1·00	6	—
Nemmakkara		2·05	2·11	4·16	—	1·00	11	—
Parakala		0·90	1·96	2·86	—	0·70	11	—
Average		1·19	1·64	6·97	—	—	7	—
Pechipparai		0·24	2·13	2·37	—	0·95	7	—
M.P. Channel (Dutch mile).		0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0	—
Kalpeni		1·34	2·40	3·74	—	1·10	9	—
Kalimeerarum		1·10	2·00	3·10	—	1·00	9	—
Pulian Dam		0·70	1·00	1·70	—	0·70	1	—
Cherukot		0·70	0·00	0·70	—	0·70	1	—
Tirumalai		0·70	0·00	0·70	—	0·70	1	—
Tadikarankonam		1·00	0·00	1·00	—	1·00	1	—
Neyoor		0·00	2·00	2·00	—	1·00	2	—
Kanniyakumari (Village pakal).		0·00	0·92	0·92	—	0·92	1	—
Melpod		0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0	—
Muhilmund		0·10	0·00	0·10	—	0·10	1	—
Mukkandal (Temple)		0·10	0·00	0·10	—	0·10	1	—
Arayanvilai		0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0	—
Tuckalai (Sukkulam)		0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0	—
Eraniel		0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0	—
Kulasekharam (Salt Factory).		0·10	0·10	0·20	—	0·10	2	—
Aralvaimoli (Outstation).		NR	NR	NR	—	NR	NR	—
Nagercoil		0·00	0·13	0·13	—	0·13	1	—
Kottaram (Outstation).		NR	NR	NR	—	NR	NR	—
Suchindram		NR	NR	NR	—	NR	NR	—
Kanyakumari		0·07	0·15	0·22	—	0·15	2	—
Tamarakulam (Old Salt Factory).		NR	NR	NR	—	NR	NR	—
Tamarakulam (New Salt Factory).		NR	NR	NR	—	NR	NR	—
Tuticorin (Salt Factory).		NR	NR	NR	—	NR	NR	—
Kolkarai		NR	NR	NR	—	NR	NR	—
Average		0·23	0·67	0·90	—	—	6	—
Mathampatty	Madura.	0·30	1·75	2·05	—	1·00	11	—
Kodaikanal		0·00	5·00	5·00	—	2·00	16	—
Cumbum		0·00	2·72	2·72	—	1·00	12	—
Periyakulam		0·00	2·00	2·00	—	1·00	12	—
Tallakulam		0·00	0·72	0·72	—	0·72	1	—
Madura		0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0	—
Melur		0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0	—
Vadipatti		0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0	—
Nilakottai		0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0	—
Average		0·05	1·25	1·30	—	—	13	—
Alathur	Malabar.	1·00	3·14	4·14	7·62	1·00	16	17
Palghat		1·15	3·94	5·09	11·95	1·00	16	
Pattambi		1·24	3·96	5·20	11·47	1·00	16	
Ottapalam		0·84	3·71	4·55	10·72	1·00	16	
Cherpulcheery		0·84	3·71	4·55	10·72	1·00	16	
Kanhirapuzha		0·39	3·26	3·65	10·72	1·00	16	
Agaliparamba		0·39	3·26	3·65	10·72	1·00	16	
Mannur		0·39	3·26	3·65	10·72	1·00	16	
Kalpathur		0·39	3·26	3·65	10·72	1·00	16	
Vaniyambalam		0·39	3·26	3·65	10·72	1·00	16	
Mangalapuram		0·39	3·26	3·65	10·72	1·00	16	
Irukkur		0·39	3·26	3·65	10·72	1·00	16	
Perumbavur		0·39	3·26	3·65	10·72	1·00	16	
Tellicherry		0·39	3·26	3·65	10·72	1·00	16	
Cannanore		0·39	3·26	3·65	10·72	1·00	16	
Taliparamba

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of August 1917—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

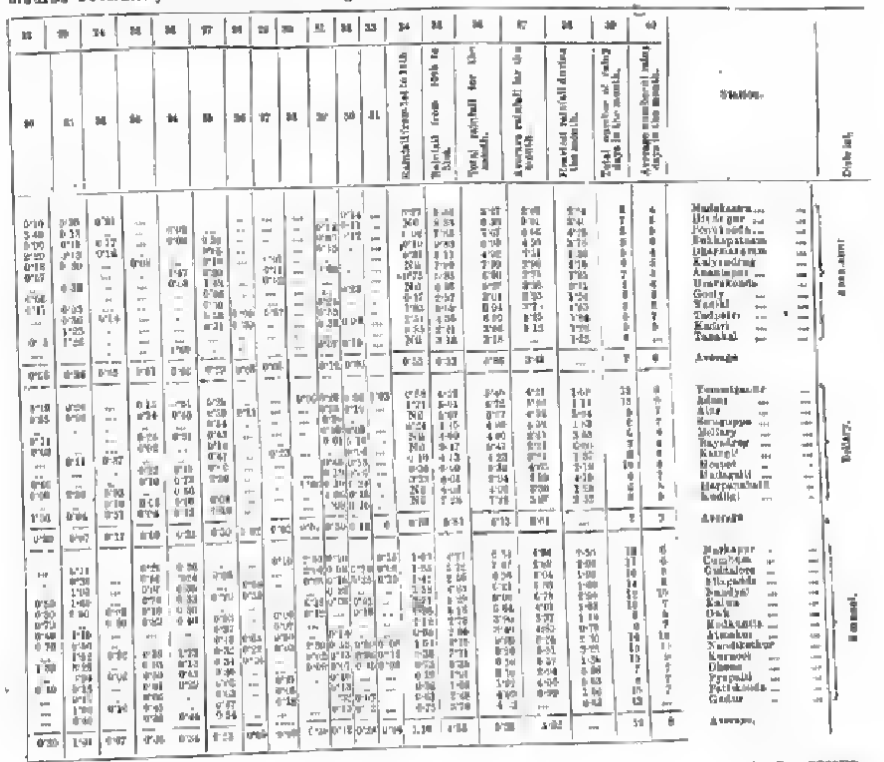
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
District.	Station.																			
Anantapur.	1 Madakasira					0·27											0·10	0·54	1·53	0·10
	2 Hindupur																	2·54	2·01	0·19
	3 Penukonda																0·02	0·54	0·41	1·29
	4 Rakkasipatnam																	0·10	0·08	0·72
	5 Dharmavaram																		1·36	0·60
	6 Kalyandrug																		0·15	0·09
	7 Anantapur																0·05	0·07	1·55	0·18
	8 Gooty																	0·09	0·91	0·45
	9 Tadpatri																0·17		0·64	0·07
	10 Yerrakota																1·35		1·06	1·48
	11 Tadpatri																0·05	0·10	0·08	0·18
	12 Kadiri																0·05		0·37	0·05
	13 Tanakal																		0·10	0·23
	Average					0·03							0·05	0			0·37	0·09	0·05	0·10
Bellary.	1 Tekkalakota				97					0·10			0·35				0·15			0·04
	2 Adoni			0·74									0·10				0·05			0·05
	3 Alur																	0·08		0·14
	4 Sirugupa																0·60			1·15
	5 Bellary																			0·50
	6 Hospet																			1·54
	7 Kampli																0·10			1·27
	8 Hospet									0·11			0·10							1·35
	9 Hadagalli																			0·10
	10 Harpanahalli																			0·10
	11 Gooty																			0·03
	Average			0·17	0·03					0·03	0		0·05	0·03	0·10	0·05	0·10	0·03	0·02	0·48
Kurnool	1 Markapur						0·07		0·03				0·15				0·10		0·01	0·06
	2 Giddalur						0·00			0·21			0·56		0·04	0·06			2·06	0·16
	3 Goddumarri									0·40			0·33		0·05	0·01				
	4 Nandikotkur						0·15	0·08					0·10							
	5 Nandyal									1·00	0·17		1·55		0·09	0·20				
	6 Koilkuntla									0·07			0·05	0·06		0·17				
	7 Dhone												0·05			0·17				
	8 Kurnool												0·11							
	9 Nandikotkur												0·05							
	10 Kodumur												0·12							
	11 Yemmiganur									1·04	0·15		0·10							
	12 Nandikotkur									0·00			0·05							
	13 Kurnool									0·35	0·05		0·05							
	14 Banaganapalle																			
	15 Pattikonda																			
	16 Gudur									0·05			0·10							
	Average									0·20	0·05		0·22	0·07	0·01					

Meteorological Office, Madras,
20th August 1917.

Revised Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

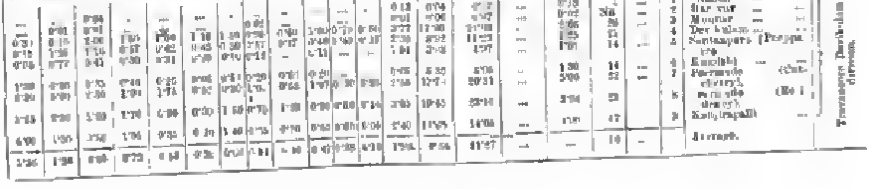
Taluq.	Station.																			
Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Trichinopoly.	Chimur					0·14														
	Nangur																			
	Kumbakonam																			
	Sattenpara (Peoppa-tur)																			
	Kumbakonam																			
	Peravurani (Cul-divirti).																			
	Peravurani (Revi-sion).																			
	Kunjiriyalli																			
	Average																			

Madras Presidency for the month of August 1917—*cont.*



R. LL. JONES,
Meteorologist, Madras.

Travancore for July 1917.



MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [PRICE, 6 pies.

AUDIT ORDER OF THE FLOWER LANE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, MADRAS.

The accounts of the Flower Lane Co-operative Credit Society No. 2194 in the city of Madras for the Co-operative year ending 30th June 1917 as audited by R. Joseph Pillai Clerk, Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, are passed. The audit statements (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss and (3) Assets and Liabilities as submitted by him are appended to this order.

2. The society started work on 12th April 1917. Fifty-two new members joined during the year and the share capital collected was Rs. 126-4-0. A sum of Rs. 1,300 was borrowed from the Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, and a deposit of Rs. 15 was secured from a member. Twenty loans to the value of Rs. 1,370 were disbursed to the members. Rupee 81 was repaid during the year and twenty loans amounting to Rs. 1,306 were outstanding at the end of the year. Vouchers were not obtained by the society for the contingent charges incurred by it.

3. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 4-6-2. Considering the small profit earned the society is advised to credit the entire amount to the reserve fund and remit it to the Madras Christian Central Co-operative Bank for being invested therein.

Statement I.—Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts	Rs.	A.	P.	*Disbursements*	Rs.	A.	P.
Share payments	126	4	0	Loans to members on personal security ..	1,370	0	0
Loans and deposits by members	15	0	0	Do mortgage security ..	200	0	0
Do. from other sources—				Establishment and contingencies ..	44	13	1
Central societies	1,300	0	0	Other items	81	0	0
Loans repaid by members	54	0	0	Total expenditure ..	1,495	13	1
Interest received	20	3	0	Closing balance	103	3	9
Other income	43	3	0				
Total income ..	1,579	1	0	Grand total ..	1,579	1	0

Statement II.—Profit and Loss.

Profit.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Loss*	Rs.	A.	P.
				Interest paid and due	12	0	7
Interest actually realised	20	3	0	Establishment and contingent charges paid and due	48	13	3
Other items	44	3	0				
				Total ..	60	6	10
Total ..	64	13	0	Net profit ..	4	6	2

Statement III.—Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Liabilities.*	Rs.	A.	P.
				Loans and deposits from central societies ..	1,300	0	0
Cash in hand and Bank	103	3	9	Deposits of members	15	0	0
Other investments	50	0	0	Share capital	126	4	0
Loans due by members	1,305	0	0	Interest due by society	13	9	7
				Total ..	1,454	13	7
Total ..	1,459	3	9	Profit ..	4	6	2

AUDIT ORDER OF THE KASIMODE CHRISTIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, MADRAS.

The accounts of the Kasimode Christian Co-operative Credit Society No. 2195 for the Co-operative year ending 30th June 1917 as audited by R. Joseph Pillai, Clerk, Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, are passed. Statements showing (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss, and (3) Assets and Liabilities submitted by him are annexed to this order.

2. The society began work on 13th April 1917. Ninety-seven members were admitted during the year and the paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 70-8-0. A sum of Rs. 100 was borrowed from a non-member. Six loans amounting to Rs. 180 were disbursed to the members of which Rs. 2 was repaid. The President of the society Rev. Father S. Kost is evincing interest in the affairs of the society.

3. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 9-11-3. Under by-law 25 of the society 50 per cent of this amount, viz., Rs. 4-13-3 should be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund. The society is requested to remit this amount to the Christian Central Co-operative Bank No. 1874 to be invested therein. Considering the small amount available for distribution the society is requested to consider whether the amount cannot be carried forward to next year.

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Share payments	70	8	0
Loans and deposits by members	..	..	..
Loans and deposits by non-members	100	0	0
Loans repaid by members	2	0	0
Interest received	0	15	0
Other income	29	4	0
Total income ..	202	11	0

Profit.

Interest actually realised	0	15	0
Other items	29	4	0
Total ..	30	3	0

Assets.

Cash in hand and bank	22	12	0
Loans due by members	158	0	0
Total ..	180	12	0

Disbursements.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Share capital withdrawn	..	..	..
Loans to members on personal security ..	160	0	0
Establishment and contingencies	18	14	0
Total expenditure ..	178	14	0
Closing balance ..	23	13	3
Grand total of expenditure including closing balance ..	202	11	0

Loss.

Interest paid and due	0	0	0
Establishment and contingent charges paid and due	20	14	0
Total ..	20	7	0
Net profit ..	9	11	3

Liabilities.

Loans and deposits from non-members ..	100	0	0
Share capital	70	8	0
Interest and dividend due by society ..	0	0	0
Total liabilities ..	171	1	0
Profit ..	9	11	3

F. B. HEMINGWAY,
Registrar.

Madras, 31st August 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1917.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Russellkonda reservoir 44·9 feet. Sarada 28·7 feet. Weeding of paddy proceeding. Transplantation of paddy concluding except in parts of one taluk for want of water. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of tobacco, chillies horsegram, proceeding or concluding; of redgram and cumbu proceeding; of greengram concluding. Transplantation of chillies and tobacco commencing; of paddy concluding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested jute, cotton, groundnut, ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 6·1 feet above anaikat. Ploughing; sowing of pulses, cholam, gingelly and castors, preparing tobacco seedbeds and transplantation of chillies, ragi and paddy, and weeding proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested gingelly, outturn poor; maize, onions and turmeric fair; paddy and sugarcane fair to normal; ragi, normal. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available except in one taluk and two divisions. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 6·2 feet above anaikat. Ploughing, sowing of horsegram; onions, chillies and cholam commencing; transplantation of tobacco and chillies and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, maize, indigo and kambu, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cholam, kambu, chillies, indigo and tobacco, and transplantation of chillies and tobacco proceeding. Weeding of paddy and turmeric concluding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cholam, kambu and maize, outturn fair to normal; korra and indigo, fair. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder available, but scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant sore-throat, blackquarter, anthrax and rinderpest prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Tungabhadra 2·4 feet above anaikat. Sowing of cotton, paddy, ragi and cholam and weeding proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested indigo, korra, kambu and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available except in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks and malignant sore-throat in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cholam, cotton, korra proceeding. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cholam, cotton, korra paddy, horsegram and wheat and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, indigo, kambu, korra and paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in four villages, foot and mouth disease in the two villages and disease (unspecified) in six villages. Employment available. Sufficiency of grain stocks not reported. Prospects fair.

BANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of cholam and korra proceeding. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder scarce. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy and horsegram proceeding; and of cotton, concluding. Weeding of paddy commencing, proceeding, or concluding; and of sugarcane concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, outturn generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Freshes in some rivers. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, horsegram, and green gram, transplantation of paddy and weeding of paddy, cholam and korra proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cholam, korra, indigo and kambu, outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair; but more rain is required in parts to start wet cultivation.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. The maximum depth of water over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts was 6·4 feet and 3·9 feet, respectively. The supply in the Kanigiri reservoir is adequate. Freshes in two rivers. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and ragi, transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested indigo, kumta and paddy, outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant sore-throat prevails in one village and blackquarter in two others. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, ragi, paddy, indigo and kambu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in three villages. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Ploughing; manuring; sowing of paddy, ragi and varagu, transplantation of paddy and weeding of paddy, groundnut and varagu proceeding. Standing crops fair, those under rain-fed tanks in parts of one taluk withering for want of rain. Harvested kambu, ragi, gingelly, indigo, groundnut and paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, groundnut and horsegram proceeding or concluding; weeding and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, kambu, indigo, gingelly and arika; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Slight freshes in two rivers. Ploughing; transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi concluding. Standing crops good. Harvested gingelly, kambu, ragi, indigo and paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy commencing, proceeding or concluding of horsegram and castors proceeding; of ragi, cholam and kambu concluding; transplantation of paddy commencing or proceeding and weeding concluding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested ragi, cumbu, indigo and paddy; outturn fair; kambu poor to fair, gingelly poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient except under tanks in parts. Ten feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, kambu, pulses and cotton, and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn normal; kambu, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Four feet of water over the Grand Anaikat. Sowing of paddy and horsegram and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, kumbu, cholam, and ground-nut; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Lower Anaikat 8 8 feet. Transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, kumbu, ragi, maize and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of horsegram and transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair; ragi, normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient. Average discharge in the Periyar Main canal 330 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing of dry crops and transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair but require more rain in one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

RAMNAD.

[Report not received.]

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Height of water over the Srivaikuntam Anaikat, 0 18 foot and discharge adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and cotton proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair; cholam, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of second rice crop proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested first rice crop; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Ploughing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Paddy harvest proceeding. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing, pruning and weeding of main crops concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 6th October 1917.—Rainfall very heavy Malabar, South Kanara, Cochin; heavy Vizagapatam Agency, Madras; good Ganjam, Vizagapatam Littoral, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anganapalle, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, Travancore, the Nilgiris; light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally, but rain is required in parts of three districts. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Nellore, South Arcot, and Central except Trichinopoly. Pasture sufficient except in parts of two districts. Fodder generally available. Prices steady.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUR., L. REVS. & AGRI.)
MADRAS, *9th October 1917.*

T. VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1917.

District.		Rainfall in inches				Price in seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee											
		In the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1917	Average of 25 years ending 1914	1917	Average of 25 years ending 1914	Average for October.*	Last week	This week	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week	Average for October.*	Last week	This week
Circars	Ganjam	3·0	1·8	11·4	38·3	9·5	10·1	10·2	14·2	18·6	19·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A.)	3·1	1·3	38·2	53·7	9·2	8·4	8·6	18·0	17·1	17·1	..	13·7	13·6	19·9	19·4	19·1
	Vizagapatam (L.)	1·8	1·4	29·0	31·8												
	Godavari	1·0	1·4	47·4	51·1	8·2	8·2	8·3	17·2	13·3	13·8	16·9	13·5	13·6	..	13·0	13·8
	Kistna	1·8	1·0	42·0	21·2	8·1	8·1	8·1	16·2	14·0	14·0	14·2	11·3	11·2	..	13·0	13·0
	Guntur	0·9	0·8	29·3	22·1	9·3	7·7	7·7	..	14·0	14·0	15·3	‡ 10·8	10·9	9·3	10·8	10·6
Deccan	Nellore	1·0	0·3	20·4	10·3	9·1	7·8	7·5		‡ 14·1	13·1	19·8	‡ 11·1	11·5	8·5	12·5	12·0
	Bangalore	1·7	‡ 1·5	27·4	18·4	..	8·5	8·5		..	..	..	10·0	13·3	..	10·0	10·0
	Bellary	0·3	1·4	21·8	19·6	9·4	7·3	7·9		18·5	16·3	17·4	14·8	13·0	..	..	..
	Anantapur	0·8	‡ 2·7	32·0	24·6	..	7·0	7·0		..	..	..	15·7	15·0	..	13·8	13·3
	Cuddapah	0·2	1·3	28·8	16·6	9·2	8·4	8·4	19·2	14·2	14·3	17·5	12·8	12·8	7·8	13·2	12·9
	Kurnool	0·9	0·9	21·7	17·6	8·7	7·7	7·1	18·0	12·2	12·1	18·0	11·4	11·0	17·1	12·2	12·1
Carnatic	Nellore	0·1	0·9	23·4	14·4	10·4	8·5	8·5	18·8	13·4	13·5	16·6	12·8	12·8	16·9	11·8	12·1
	Chingleput	1·7	1·2	23·6	17·8	8·3	8·3	8·7	23·6	18·1	18·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	4·8	1·4	24·4	18·1	7·8	7·1	7·1	14·4	12·0	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	0·1	1·1	18·1	20·1	9·2	8·2	8·2	16·3	13·8	13·8	..	..	..	15·0	12·9	12·9
	Chittoor	1·0	1·1	24·1	18·3	9·3	8·8	8·9	17·0	14·4	14·6	..	..	..	15·3	14·0	14·3
	North Arcot	0·3	1·2	23·3	18·6	9·4	8·3	8·4	16·5	13·1	13·0	..	..	..	13·5	12·3	12·9
Central	Salem	0·1	1·8	26·2	24·3	8·5	7·9	7·9	16·4	12·9	12·9	15·1	13·5	13·6	13·4	12·7	13·1
	Coimbatore	0·3	1·2	18·5	16·1	8·4	6·9	6·9	16·6	13·4	13·5	15·3	11·6	11·3	14·3	12·0	11·3
	Trichinopoly	0·2	1·4	25·0	17·8	9·6	7·3	7·4	17·6	13·6	13·7	16·0	12·9	13·0	14·2	11·8	12·0
	Tanjore	0·3	1·3	14·6	17·3	8·5	7·7	7·8	16·8	13·3	13·5	..	..	..	..	12·8	12·8
	Pudukkottai	0·1	1·2	25·9	17·3	..	7·1	7·1		14·1	14·3	..	13·9	13·9	..	13·0	13·0
South	Madura	0·1	1·4	19·1	13·0	8·3	6·5	6·8	18·7	11·9	11·9	14·7	11·0	11·3	13·7	10·5	10·5
	Ramnad	..	1·0	..	13·1	8·7	6·8	..	15·3	12·5	..	14·5	12··	..	12·1	10·3	..
	Tinnevelly	0·1	‡ 1·7	8·0	9·7	9·5	8·8	6·9	15·8	12·0	12·6	16·4	11·8	11·7	12·6	9·9	9·9
West Coast	Malabar	7·8	2·8	85·3	102·8	8·0	7·2	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	8·8	2·5	145·4	112·0	8·4	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	4·4	2·5	31·6	43·7	..	7·4	7·4		11·4	11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	6·4	‡ 3·3	84·8	1013	..	6·3	6·3		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	1·8	2·4	46·2	32·8	7·5	6·7	6·7	13·8	12·1	12·1	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1916–17. † Average of 15 years. ‡ Revised figures.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 2.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1917. [Price, 2 as. 8 p.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday the 12th September 1917	409
Act No. XVII of 1917.—An Act to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873	515
Act No. XVIII of 1917.—An Act to restrict the transfer of Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates and to provide for the payment of certificates standing in the name of deceased person	527
Act No. XIX of 1917.—An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act 1910, and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917	529
Act No. XX of 1917.—An Act to restrict the transfer of ships registered in British India	531
Act No. XXI of 1917.—An Act to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882	534

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V. Ch. 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 12th September 1917

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES, *Vice-President*, *presiding*, and 58 Members, of whom 52 were Additional Members.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT:—"Sir I beg to lay on the table a statement* showing the number of gazetted appointments above the rank of Registrar in the Government of India Secretariat and attached offices."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW WACHA asked:—

1. "Are the proceeds of the War Loan left with the Presidency Banks until there actually required by Government for disbursement?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"The bulk of the loan proceeds paid into the Presidency Banks was left with the Banks for a considerable time and has been only gradually withdrawn. Advantage has however been recently taken of the easy money conditions which are now prevailing in this country to withdraw the loan proceeds at a somewhat more rapid rate than would have sufficed for the immediate necessities of Government. This course, which is clearly in the interests both of the Banks and of the money market generally was adopted at the wish of the Banks whose convenience has been constantly consulted in effecting withdrawals."

* Vide Appendix A.

The Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW WACHA asked:—

2. "(*a*) Is it a fact that a large quantity of linseed is imported into the United Kingdom from Argentine for the purpose of manufacturing margarine and that the quantity of linseed imported into the United Kingdom from the countries within the British Empire, including India, is equivalent only to 64 per cent of the total quantity imported?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to consider the question of so encouraging the cultivation of linseed in India as to diminish the imports of that seed from countries outside the British Empire?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. MANT replied:—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative except that the purpose for which Argentine linseed is imported into the United Kingdom is not, it is believed, the manufacture of margarine. The oil is understood to be used principally for paints and varnishes and the cake for fodder.

(*b*) In view of the improbability that sufficient freight will be forthcoming in the near future to convey the quantities of linseed already available for export from India, the Government of India do not consider it either necessary or desirable to take any special steps to encourage the increased cultivation of this crop at present."

The Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW WACHA asked:—

3. "(*a*) Are there adequate agricultural roads in India for transporting the agricultural produce of the ryot from the field to the nearest market?

(*b*) If not, will Government be pleased to give the names of the Provinces in which the want of an adequate number of such roads is still felt?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. MANT replied:—

"The subject matter of the Hon'ble Member's question is purely provincial and the information desired can best be obtained by questions in the Provincial Legislative Councils."

The Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW WACHA asked:—

4. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the French Government some time ago resolved to raise the premium granted to peasants from 3 to 5 per cent for increasing the area for the cultivation of wheat?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to consider whether stimulus cannot be given to cultivators in this country of all kinds of food-grains, specially wheat, in a similar way?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. MANT replied:—

"(*a*) The Government of India have no information.

(*b*) The Government of India have already asked the Local Governments of the chief wheat-growing Provinces to take special steps to stimulate the cultivation of wheat and other food-grains during the coming season."

The Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW WACHA asked:—

5. "(*a*) With reference to the *communiqué* summarising the results of the conference held on the 3rd January last between the Hon'ble Finance Member and various banking representatives, and to the statement therein made that 'the fullest assurances were given by those present that the financing of exports of national importance in connection with the war would have the first claim on the resources of the Exchange Banks,' will Government be pleased to state how far these assurances have been given effect to?

(*b*) To what extent have importers of produce co-operated with the Exchange Banks in order to secure that the proceeds of their imports are similarly made available, so far as they may be required, for the financing of exports of commodities of national importance?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"(*a*) The Government of India believe that the British Exchange Banks have scrupulously adhered to the assurances given at the Conference referred to by my Hon'ble friend in the matter of giving priority in finance to exports of national importance.

(*b*) With the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations, etc., the attention of the mercantile public was drawn some months ago to the fact that it was essential in the national interest that importing, shipping and other firms should make the funds at their disposal directly available for the financing of such exports. The great majority of these firms have responded to the appeal in a very public spirited manner. A few instances have come to notice in which importers have disposed of their remittances direct to exporters of articles not on the preferential list at rates higher than those at which exchange business is now carried on under agreement with the Secretary of State for India. It is believed, however, that the Chambers of Commerce and Exchange Banks are taking such action as is possible to prevent transactions of this kind, and I may express the hope that any firms and bankers who deal in such business will discontinue it when they realise that it is detrimental to the scheme for the regulation of exchange which is now in force and to the financing of exports of urgent importance for carrying on the war."

The Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW WACHA asked:—

6. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the volume of Indian export trade has been materially curtailed by the restrictions which have been placed on the amount of the Secretary of State's weekly Council drawings?

" (*b*) Is it a fact that the export trade is at present more handicapped by difficulties in the way of freight than by those of exchange ?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

" (*a*) The answer is in the negative. The value of articles of private merchandise exported from India in the year 1916-17 amounted to 241 crores against 182 and 197 crores, respectively, in the years 1914-15 and 1915-16, and 249 crores in the pre-war year 1913-14. Thus, the value of exports last year was substantially in excess of their value in the two previous years and very nearly reached the figure attained in the record year which immediately preceded the outbreak of the war. It is true that restrictions on exchange only came into force during the last three months of 1916-17, but the figures for the first four months of the current year, viz., April to July, show very similar features, the value of exports amounting to 74 crores against 61 and 73 crores in the corresponding months of 1915 and 1916, and 83 crores in the same period of 1915.

(*b*) It is necessarily impossible to obtain statistics to show the exact extent to which exchange considerations and the difficulties of obtaining freight, respectively, have impeded trade. From representations, however, which have been received by the Government of India it would seem to be the case that trade is at the present time more handicapped by shortage of tonnage than by exchange difficulties."

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI asked:—

7. " Will Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken in the different provinces of India by State or private agencies for providing proper housing accommodation to the poorer classes living in cities and large towns?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

" The information will be obtained from the Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY Bahadur asked:—

8 " (*a*) Do the enquiries made by the Public Services Commission show that in the Factory Inspection Department at present, out of 21 Government officers in the various Provinces in receipt on the 1st April 1913 of salaries of Rs. 200 or more, 17 were returned as Europeans and 4 as Anglo-Indians?

(*b*) If so, do Government propose to take necessary steps to employ qualified Indians of unmixed Asiatic descent in the Department? "

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

" (*a*) The figures which are correctly quoted by the Hon'ble Member represent the Officers of the Factory and Boiler inspection departments collectively and not those of the Factory inspection department alone.

(*b*) All the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission are being carefully considered by the Government of India, and we are not yet in a position to state conclusions."

* * * * * * *

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY Bahadur asked:—

10 " (*a*) Did Mr. Chanbal, in his additional Note to the Report of the Public Services Commission, recommend ' the appointment of an Educational Commission which will take evidence and settle the proper lines on which secondary and higher education should be run under the altered conditions of the country and to suit the present time?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to state if they intend taking any steps to appoint such a Commission? "

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

" (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Commission which will shortly enquire into the University of Calcutta will consider *inter alia* the qualifications to be demanded of students on their admission to the University. Their recommendations will primarily be applicable to those areas which fall within the jurisdiction of the University of Calcutta. But the Government of India do not propose to take any further action until their recommendations have been received and considered."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY Bahadur asked:—

11. " (*a*) Have the Government of India frequently declared that in the Agricultural Department the object to be kept steadily in view is to reduce to a minimum the number of experts appointed in England and to train up indigenous talent so as to enable the country to depend on its own resources for the recruitment of its agricultural staff in the higher branches?

(*b*) Did the Public Services Commission recommend that facilities should be offered to Indians to enter the higher branches of the Agricultural Department in India?

(*c*) If so, will Government be pleased to state what steps they intend taking to carry out this recommendation? "

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. MANT replied:—

" (*a*) and (*b*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*c*) This question is under consideration together with the other recommendations of the Commission affecting the Agricultural Department."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked:—

12. "(*a*) Did the Public Services Commission recommend that members of the Indian Civil Service should not be appointed as Directors in the Department of Agriculture?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to make a statement as to the steps, if any which they intend taking in regard to the recommendation?

(*c*) Did the Secretary of State for India recommend that officers of the Agricultural Department should be given an opportunity of proving their fitness for the post of Directors in that Department?

(*d*) If so, will Government be pleased to make a statement as to the steps, if any, which they have taken in regard to the recommendation? If no steps have been taken will Government be pleased to state what steps they intend taking in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Maxi replied—

"(*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

(*c*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*d*) The Secretary of State's instructions have been communicated to Local Governments with whom it rests to give effect to them. So far as the Government of India are aware two officers of the Agricultural Department are at present officiating as Directors in their respective Provinces."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked:—

13. "(*a*) Did the Public Services Commission recommend that in the Public Works and Railway (Engineering) Departments provision should be made for obtaining half of the staff from India?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to state what steps they intend taking to carry out this recommendation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Maxi replied:—

"(*a*) The Public Services Commission have recommended certain changes in the manner of recruitment of engineers for the Public Works, and Railway (Engineering) Departments, the result of which would ultimately be to increase the proportion of appointments open to statutory natives of India from thirty-seven and a half to fifty per cent of the total strength.

(*b*) The recommendations are at present under the consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked:—

14. "(*a*) Have the Public Services Commission pointed out in their Report that in the Boiler Inspection Department Indians of unmixed Asiatic descent do not appear to have obtained entry?

(*b*) If so, do Government propose to take the necessary steps to remedy this state of affairs?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) I have already informed the Hon'ble Member that the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission are receiving the careful attention of the Government of India, and that the Government are not yet in a position to state conclusions."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked:—

15. "(*a*) Is it a fact (*i*) that the Public Services Commission have expressed the opinion that the only safe criterion of salary is 'that Government should pay so much and so much only to their employes as is necessary to obtain recruits of the right stamp and to maintain them in such a degree of comfort and dignity as will shield them from temptation and keep them efficient for the term of their service,' and (*ii*) that the Calcutta High Court (in *Emperor* vs. *Hiranat Bose*) has held that the pay of village post masters is inadequate?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to enhance the pay of branch post masters, and pending the development of the necessary scheme, revert to the old custom of granting them a small commission on the sale of stamps?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"The quotation which the Hon'ble Member has made from the Report of the Public Services Commission is quite accurate and it is also accurate to say that the High Court of Calcutta in the case mentioned commented on the low wages paid to a certain village postmaster.

I should point out that the duties of a village postmaster in this country as in other countries do not provide whole time employment for a man, and it is consequently the policy of the Government to secure village postmasters who have got other employments or emoluments and who are able to give part of their time to the work of postmaster. In the particular case in question, for instance, the postmaster had an income of Rs. 15 a month from other sources in addition to the postal allowance of Rs. 8 a month mentioned by the High Court

The circumstances of each case and the total emoluments of each man are reviewed annually.

In answer to the last part of the Hon'ble Member's question, the Government do not propose to revert to the system of paying commission on the sale of stamps."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY Bahadur asked:—

16. "(*a*) Have the Public Services Commission recommended that, with a view to introduce a system of direct recruitment to the Imperial Branch of the Forest Department Service in India, steps should be taken to establish at Dehra Dun a course of training in forestry up to the highest European standard?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they contemplate taking to give effect to this recommendation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. MANT replied:—

"(*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The question is under the consideration of the Government of India but they are not at present in a position to make any statement on the subject."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY Bahadur asked:—

17. "(*a*) Did the Public Services Commission recommend that not less than one half of the vacancies hereafter arising in posts in the Customs Department in India, carrying salaries of Rs. 200 a month and more should be filled by statutory natives of India?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they intend taking to carry out the recommendation?

(*c*) Did Mr. Chaubal in his minute regarding the Report of the Commission on the Customs Department point out that out of 246 posts in that Department carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and more, only 27 were held by Asiatic Indians and Burmans?

(*d*) If so, will Government be pleased to take steps to ensure a larger employment of Asiatic Indians?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

"The Public Services Commission recommended that not less than one-half of the vacancies hereafter arising in the Customs Department should be filled in India by statutory natives of India. This recommendation referred to appointments in the Imperial Customs Service. The Commission did not make any recommendation regarding the subordinate services, which are under the control of the Local Governments. It is, however, correct that Mr. Chaubal pointed out in his minute that out of 246 posts in the Department carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and more, only 27 were held by Indians.

The action to be taken on the Commission's Report is still under the consideration of the Government of India, and I cannot make any statement on the subject."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY Bahadur asked:—

18. "(*a*) Have the Public Services Commission in their Report pointed out that 'there is a growing demand in various parts of India for the highest forms of veterinary training, and it is of importance that the instructional facilities provided by Government should keep pace with the demand, and that steps should be taken to enable India to rely on her own resources in this as in other scientific services?' And have the Commission recommended 'that as soon as possible classes teaching up to the highest standard should be established in India and that the passed students of these classes should constitute the normal field of recruitment for the Imperial branch of the Department (i.e., Civil Veterinary Department)'?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state what steps they intend taking regarding the establishment of classes teaching up to the highest standard?

(*c*) Have the Public Services Commission recommended that 'pending the development of a complete scheme of training in India, a system of State scholarships should be instituted by which likely young men would be enabled to proceed to Europe with the object of gaining the diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons'?

(*d*) If so, will Government be pleased to state what steps they intend taking to carry out this recommendation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. MANT replied:—

"The answer to questions (*a*) and (*c*) is in the affirmative.

With regard to questions (*b*) and (*d*), no decision has yet been arrived at on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, but Local Governments and Administrations will shortly be consulted regarding the recommendations referred to by the Hon'ble Member, and the whole question of veterinary education will be considered by the Board of Agriculture in December next."

The Hon'ble Captain AZAB KHAN, Sirdar Bahadur asked:—

19. "What is the allowance of lamps and oil for lighting the barrack rooms of Indian units, and what other barrack furniture is provided them by the State?"

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied:—

"Under existing rules, lamps and oil are only allowed to Indian units at Port Blair and in Burma; except to bodyguards, no furniture is supplied by Government to the barrack rooms of Indian units. The actual scales are shown in Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services.

The supply of lamps and of a suitable scale of furniture to Indian units generally is at present under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked:—

20. "Will Government be pleased to state how much money due to merchants in India for goods exported by them is locked up in the United Kingdom by reason of the prohibition of the export of gold and silver and the lack of facilities for the sale of Council drafts?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"The Government of India have no information as to the amount of money due to merchants in India for goods exported to the United Kingdom."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked:—

21. "With reference to the constitution of Boards in the various provinces to encourage recruitment to the Indian army will Government be pleased to state—

"(a) Whether the cost which will be incurred by additions to the regular forces will be paid from the Indian revenues or is to be borne by the British Exchequer;

(b) Whether the increased cost by reason of casualties in the regular forces is proposed to be borne by the British Exchequer;

(c) Whether additional allowances to officers or men are proposed to be met by the British Exchequer;

(d) Whether the increased cost incurred in 1916-17 and the approximate additional cost estimated to be incurred in 1917-18, by reason of additions to the regular forces are proposed to be borne by British estimates."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"The replies to the Hon'ble Member's question are as follows:—

(a) Expenditure connected with special measures of recruitment undertaken in order to meet the needs of the Indian Expeditionary Forces is debitable under existing arrangements to His Majesty's Government.

(b) All abnormal non-effective charges arising from the occurrence of casualties with the Indian Expeditionary Forces will be borne by His Majesty's Government.

(c) Any additional allowances which may be granted to officers or men in connection with (1) the special measures of recruitment already referred to, (2) the despatch of the Indian Expeditionary Forces and (3) service with these forces, will be debitable to His Majesty's Government.

(d) Any extra expenditure incurred in 1916-17, and likely to be incurred in 1917-18 in connection with temporary additions to the regular forces, which may be made in order to meet the requirements of the Indian Expeditionary Forces will be debitable to His Majesty's Government. Any expenditure on permanent additions to the regular forces in India, or on temporary additions which are unconnected with the requirements of the Indian Expeditionary Forces, will fall upon Indian revenues."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked:—

22. "Have the Government of India issued any instructions to Local Governments in the matter of prohibiting or regulating the holding of public meetings or conduct of processions in connection with propagandist work for the securing of constitutional reforms advocated by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League and for marking public approval or disapproval of Government measures?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT replied:—

"As stated in reply to a question asked by the Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru confidential instructions were issued to Local Governments in connection with the Home Rule movement. Government have nothing to add to the reply then given."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked:—

23. "Will Government be pleased to state the total number of persons in 1916 (including firms, joint stock and other companies, etc.),

(a) Who were assessed to income-tax in British India for incomes—

(i) between Rs. 5,000 and 9,999,

(ii) between Rs. 10,000 and 24,999 and

(iii) of Rs. 25,000 and upwards, and

(b) who have paid the super-tax; and the total amount thus realized?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"I presume that by 1916 the Hon'ble Member means the financial year 1916-17.

(a) We do not receive information from Local Governments as to the number of assessees to income-tax in an official year until the October following. As the Hon'ble Member was informed in July last, in response to a written enquiry made by him, the statistics for which he asks will be supplied to him as soon as they become available.

(b) The Super-Tax Act was not in force in 1916-17; consequently no one was assessed to super-tax in that year. No statistics are as yet available for the current year."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

24. "Will Government be pleased to state all the currency legislation and measures adopted in India since 1893 and the objects with which they were adopted?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"A summary of the principal currency legislation and measures adopted in India from 1893 until the Chamberlain Commission reported, and of the objects with which they were adopted, will be found in paragraphs 12 *et seq.* of the Commission's

Report which I have laid on the table. Full details with regard to subsequent legislation and measures will be found in my speeches introducing the last three Financial Statements."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

25. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the principal recommendations of the Herschell Committee, the Fowler Committee and the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Currency, and state how many of them have been so far given effect to and with what result?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"I place on the table a copy of the final report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency presided over by Mr. Chamberlain. This summarises the principal recommendations made by the previous Committees referred to and the extent to which their recommendations were given effect to. I regret that spare copies of the reports of the earlier committees referred to are not available, but I shall be glad to lend the Hon'ble Member copies of them for perusal if he desires them.

The recommendations of the Chamberlain Commission's Report have been circulated to Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce, etc., for their opinions. Those consulted were, however, informed that the submission of their opinions might be deferred till after the war in order that they might, in replying, be able to take advantage of the further experience gained during the present crisis. Meanwhile, as explained in paragraph 93 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1915-16, we have provisionally adopted two of the Commission's proposals by replacing the silver previously held in the Gold Standard Reserve in India by gold, and also by taking powers to make an increase in the fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve. With regard to the latter we have been obliged by circumstances, as a temporary measure, to go further than the Commission actually recommended with normal conditions in view. Since the Commission reported, however, there has, as the Hon'ble Member is probably aware, been a large increase in the circulation of our currency notes owing mainly to the fact that we have in the meantime taken various steps in order to popularise them, this action also being in entire accordance with the recommendations of the Commission. We have also as I explained in the speech just referred to, given a public and unqualified assurance of our determination to support exchange by all the means in our power, thus adopting another and a very important recommendation of the Commission with an emphasis which gives it a definite finality. Further, with regard to the question of a gold mint for India, which is discussed in paragraphs 69-73 of the Commission's report. His Excellency announced at the last meeting of Council that the Home Treasury has agreed as a provisional measure, subject to reconsideration after the war, to our undertaking the coinage of sovereigns at Bombay, a branch of the Royal Mint being established there for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

26. "What are the various Ordinances, if any, issued during the last five years for the restriction of the importation of gold and silver into India and for the regulation of the sale of Council Bills?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"The only Ordinances issued during the last five years for the restriction of the importation of gold or silver into India are the two Ordinances recently promulgated, copies of which I place on the table for the information of the Hon'ble Member. No Ordinance has been issued for the regulation of the sale of Council Bills, which is a matter entirely within the executive discretion of the Secretary of State."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

27. "(*a*) Have His Majesty's mints been closed to the free coinage of silver? If so, what has since been the annual amount of the gold currency reserve in England and of the amount of silver coins reserved for the Indian paper currency?

(*b*) How has the proportion of metallic reserve to the reserve in paper securities varied during the last four years?

(*c*) How has the amount of the gold currency reserve in England been utilised in England since 1900?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"I understand that the Hon'ble Member's question relates to the Indian mints and to the silver and gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve. The Indian mints were closed to the coinage of silver in 1893. I place on the table a statement * showing the gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve in England and silver coin held in this Reserve in India on the 31st March in each year since that date, and also the percentage of the total reserve held in the metallic and invested form respectively, on the same date in each of the last four years.

As regards the last part of the question, the gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve in England has generally been employed for the purchase of silver or in order to assist the Secretary of State's treasury balances. In the latter case, the gold is transferred to the Home Treasury against an opposite transfer of coin or rupees from the Treasury to the Currency Reserve in India."

* Appendix B.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

28. "What is the total respective value of the gold and silver imported into India for other than Government requirements since 1893?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"I lay on the table a statement* showing the value in rupees of the gross imports of gold and silver year by year into India on private account from 1893 onwards."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

29. "Do Government intend to re-open the mints for the free coinage of silver?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"The answer to the Hon'ble Member's question is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

30. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a Statement showing year by year since 1906, the successive deductions in the duty on salt and the total amount of salt consumed in India since 1910 and the quantity imported and manufactured in 1912 and 1916?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

"The statements† asked for by the Hon'ble Member are placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

31. "(*a*) Are Government aware that the present arrangements for the sale of salt lend themselves to gambling which results in the periodic enhancement of the price of the commodity?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking steps to put an end to speculative transactions in salt and to ensure that in every centre of trade and commerce throughout the country facilities are offered to the public for the purchase of salt at duly notified prices?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

"The Government of India are not of opinion that the arrangements for the supply of salt from Government sources lend themselves to speculative operations to a greater extent than in the case of many other articles of commerce, so far as the price to the consumer is concerned. Circumstances arising out of the war however have brought about a reduction in the quantity of salt imported, which has certainly rendered it possible for merchants to force up prices for short periods in certain limited areas. The Government of India recognise that, in the case of an article in the supply of which they possess a partial monopoly, it is undesirable in the public interest that speculation should take place to the injury of the consumer, and have in accordance with this policy taken steps, as explained in the Press Communique issued on the 16th February last, of which I will send my Hon'ble friend a copy. The Government of India have brought this arrangement to the notice of other Local Governments who will no doubt introduce them should circumstances necessitate such a course."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

32. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to consider the question of allowing salt to be manufactured on a larger scale along the sea coast of India, particularly in Bengal, under proper licenses and safeguards?

(*b*) Is it not a fact that salt was formerly manufactured very largely in Bengal and Orissa and that such manufacture has now been abandoned?

(*c*) If so, will Government be pleased to state why and under what circumstances the manufacture of salt was abandoned in these Provinces?

(*d*) From what sources does Bengal get its supply of salt at present, and how much of the salt consumed in Bengal is imported from England and Foreign countries?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

"The question of increasing the output of salt in India has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time past and the Government of Madras and Bombay, who are chiefly concerned, have recently been addressed on the question.

A memorandum‡ by the Government of Bengal on the subject of salt production in that province is laid on the table for the Hon'ble Member's information, together with a statement shewing the sources from which salt was imported into Bengal in the year 1916-17."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. D. SHUKUL asked:—

33. "Will Government be pleased to order the publication of the following papers and documents regarding the economic condition of the people in this country and place the same on the table:—

(*a*) Papers in connection with the Cromer Inquiry of 1882.

(*b*) Papers in connection with the Dufferin Inquiry of 1887-88.

(*c*) Papers in connection with the Inquiry undertaken in 1891-92.

(*d*) The statistical memorandum and notes on the condition of the lower classes in the rural areas furnished to the Famine Commission of 1898 by the Provincial Governments.

---

* Appendix C † Appendix D ‡ Appendix E

(*e*) The official memorandum worked out from figures collected for the Famine Commission of 1898.

(*f*) The appendices to the report of the Famine Commission of 1901?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. MANT replied:—

"(*a*) The Hon'ble Member apparently refers to an enquiry made by Sir D. Barbour when Accountant-General, Bengal, into the incidence of taxation in British India. The report on this enquiry was a departmental publication which is now out of date, and the Government of India see no advantage in publishing it.

(*b*) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 20th October 1888 in which the papers he asks for were published.

(*c*) The Government of India regret that they do not know to what papers the Hon'ble Member refers.

(*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) The papers are voluminous and the statistical matter included in them is now out of date. For these reasons and because the expense of publication would be great and would not be justified the Government of India are not prepared now to order their publication."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. D. SHUKUL asked:—

34. "(*a*) Did the Decentralization Commission recommend the incorporation of the principles of assessment in the Land Revenue Codes of the different provinces?

(*b*) If so, is it a fact that the Government of India have decided not to accept the above recommendations and that this decision is embodied in their despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, dated 30th June 1910, and the reply thereto?

(*c*) If the answer to (*b*) is in the affirmative, are Government aware that the above decision has caused keen disappointment amongst landholders, and will they be pleased to reconsider the question?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. MANT replied:—

"(*a*) and (*b*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*c*) The Government of India are not at present prepared to reconsider the question."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. D. SHUKUL asked:—

35. "(*a*) Is it a fact that an experiment to demonstrate the economical use of water for irrigating wheat crops carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Howard in Baluchistan has met with success?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to advise the Agricultural Departments of the various provinces to try similar experiments wherever practicable, with a view to prevent the unnecessary waste of water in irrigation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. MANT replied:—

"(*a*) The Government of India believe that, so far as Baluchistan is concerned, the experiments have been successful.

(*b*) A note on the saving of water in irrigating crops by Mr. B. Coventry, then Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, was forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, with Circular No. 10-12-11, dated 3rd May 1915, a copy of which is laid on the table, and they were advised to carry into effect the suggestions made therein as far as local conditions permit. At the Meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India to be held at Poona in December 1917, the following question will be discussed:—

"The necessity for further investigation into the water requirements of crops. The advisability of laying down proposed lines of investigation for different tracts of India, especially irrigation tracts."

Pending the decision of the Board on the subject the Government of India think it will be premature to take any further action in the matter."

* * * * *

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. D. SHUKUL asked:—

37. "(*a*) Is it a fact that there has been an appreciable increase in the prices of refined sugar in India since the outbreak of war; and that, notwithstanding such increase, there has been a decrease in the production of raw sugar in the year 1916-17?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons of this decrease in production?

(*c*) Do the Government propose to take any steps with a view to ensure a steady increase in the outturn of sugar?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative.

With regard to the second part, the estimate of outturn of raw sugar in India in 1916-17 shows a decrease of 0·3 per cent as compared with 1915-16, but an increase of 11·2 per cent over the average of the preceding five years. The slight decrease in 1916-17 is due to the fact that in certain parts of the United Provinces and Bengal the crop was damaged to some extent by excessive rainfall and floods.

The energies of the Agricultural Department are being steadily devoted to an increase of sugar production. The cane-breeding station at Coimbatore is investigating the possibility of finding a better cane suitable for the United Provinces and Northern India generally. Experiments are being conducted to test the possibility of growing

cane on a commercial scale in Assam, while the Departments of Agriculture in other provinces of India where the crop is of importance are directing their efforts to increasing the area under the best varieties of cane."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. D. SHUKUL asked:—

38. "Is it under the contemplation of the Government of India to appoint a Lieutenant-Governor with an Executive Council, for the Central Provinces, and if so, when? If not, do Government propose to take this matter into consideration, at an early date?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT replied:—

"The answer to the question is in the negative. But the Government of India are willing to examine the matter if any strong public opinion manifests itself on the subject."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur SAIYED ALLAHANDO SHAH asked:—

39. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state in how many and in which Municipalities in India the system of communal representation is in force?

(*b*) If the system is in force only in some of the Municipalities, will Government be pleased to state why the system is not extended to the others?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

"(*a*) and (*b*) The existing law permits of communal representation on municipalities in all the Provinces except Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam. But the Government of India have no recent information as to the number and names of the municipalities in which the system of such representation is actually in force."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur SAIYED ALLAHANDO SHAH asked:—

40. "(*a*) Is it a fact that throughout India, excepting Sindh, Muhammadans are given the right of sending a separate representative to the Provincial Councils?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons why no such separate representation is granted to the Muhammadans in Sindh?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT replied:—

"(*a*) The Muhammadans in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces do not elect any member to the local legislative council. In other provinces there is provision for the election of Muhammadan representatives.

(*b*) It was not considered necessary, at the time when the regulations were framed, to give separate representation to the Muhammadans of Sindh, as it was anticipated that the community would be able to secure the election of Muhammadans to the District Boards seat, and the Landholders seat in that Province. This anticipation was justified as the persons elected to the two seats have invariably been Muhammadans."

* * * * *

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur SAIYED ALLAHANDO SHAH asked:—

42. "Will Government be pleased to state how many Deputy Superintendents of Police have been permanently appointed to the post of District Superintendents of Police in India since the creation of the former appointments, and how many of these have been Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsees and Indian Christians?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT replied:—

"The information will be collected and communicated to the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur SAIYED ALLAHANDO SHAH asked:—

43. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the question of appointing an equal number of Europeans and Indians on the Executive Councils is under consideration?

(*b*) If the reply is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state if they propose to take any steps towards Muhammadan representation on these Councils?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT replied:—

"The question of the constitution of Executive Councils is under consideration, but it is impossible to make any definite statement on the point at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. DAMADHOY asked:—

44 "(*a*) Has any agreement been made with the Government of the Netherlands Indies for the supply of opium at an agreed fixed price? If so, will Government be pleased to state this price?

(*b*) Is this price below Rs. 3,200 per chest? If so, will the reasons for fixing it at a lower figure be stated?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to state the price or prices at which opium is now supplied to the Government of the Straits Settlements and Hongkong?

(*d*) What are the periods for which the present agreements for the supply of opium to the Governments of the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and the Netherlands Indies hold good?

(*e*) In fixing the upset price of opium to be sold by auction, have Government consulted expert opinion?

(*f*) If the answer to (*e*) be in the negative, will Government be pleased to state why dealers and experts have not been consulted in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"(*a*) My Hon'ble friend seems to have overlooked paragraph 10 (1) of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement in which I announced that we had concluded an

agreement with the Government of the Netherlands Indies, with effect from 1st January last, similar to those which we already have with the Straits Settlements and Hongkong under which that Government will now take from us at an agreed fixed price all the opium it requires from India.

(*b*) to (*d*) Subject to certain subsidiary conditions the agreements for the supply of opium to the Governments of the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and the Netherlands Indies remain in force for five years. The Government of India, as I told my Hon'ble friend when he raised the question in the final budget debate last March, are not prepared to publish any further details of the arrangements than have been given in the press *communiqués* issued at the time. I repeat here for convenience of reference what I said on the occasion in question:—

'I cannot divulge the secrets of these arrangements, but I can assure my Hon'ble friend that I drove good bargains and that we are not throwing away money. Of course he will understand that when you get an agreement for say five years with a country to take a certain amount of opium from you year by year, you naturally give it at a reduction in price as compared with what might be obtained at auction sales to-day, but which might not be obtained in another year.'

(*e*) and (*f*) I do not know to what expert opinion the Hon'ble Member refers. We naturally do not consult dealers in fixing the upset price of opium to be sold by auction; for as they are the persons who are primarily affected by our sales we could hardly expect their advice to be disinterested. I may say, however, that before we make any change in our opium arrangements we consider the circumstances very fully and consult confidentially with those whom we think best capable of giving us disinterested advice."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. DADABHOY asked:—

45. "(*a*) Has the question of the appointment of a judge to a high executive office or of a high executive officer as a judge been considered by Government from time to time, and has it formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India?

(*b*) If so, will the papers relating to the subject be laid on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT replied:—

"The whole question has been considered by the Government of India and has not been overlooked whenever it has been pertinent. The question of the appointment of judges to high executive office formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State in 1910-11, the result of which is briefly summarised in the replies given in Parliament to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's questions of March 14, 1911, copies of which will be supplied to the Honourable Member should he so desire. There has been no correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in regard to the question of the appointment of high executive officers to judgeships."

* * * * *

USURIOUS LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Further discussion on the motion by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent that leave be given to introduce a Bill to give additional powers to Courts to deal in certain cases with usurious loans of money or grain will be continued."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA SAHAY:—"The Usury Bill has been introduced into this Council none too soon and I welcome it. The Hon'ble the Home Member has instanced the province of Bihar and Orissa as furnishing cases of usurious loans. It is unfortunately too true that the evil exits there, and as a very flagrant instance of it I may mention a case in which for the principal sum of Rs. 25,000 the creditor put in a claim before one of the subordinate Courts at Patna for the recovery of 2 crores, 93 lakhs and some odd thousand rupees! However surprising it may appear, it is a fact, and this huge figure of the claim was arrived at because there was a stipulation in the bond in suit for the interest to run at 5 per cent and the interest at the end of each month to be consolidated with the principal, and interest of 5 per cent to run on that consolidated sum. The creditor took good care to institute the suit very many years after the execution of the bond. Happily this case was compromised in the Court of First Instance; but cases have cropped up before the Patna High Court in which interest at the rate of 75 per cent per annum has been claimed and actually allowed by the High Court, on the ground 'that the Court is not competent to rip up a contract merely because it considers the rate of interest high and unconscionable, and the debtor in such a case cannot be relieved except by showing that it comes within the four corners of section 16 of the Indian Contract Act,' that is, unless undue influence is proved. This was a case from Bihar. In another case from Orissa the High Court has allowed interest at 37 per cent taking the same view of the law and holding further 'that the Indian law does not recognise the English principle of equity which gives relief to the rate of interest unduly high.' These two are reported cases to be found in the *Patna Law Weekly* and I invite the attention of the Hon'ble the Home Member to the facts of those cases. They illustrate, in my opinion, the sheer inability of the Courts to give relief under the existing law or under the existing law as it is interpreted by them—their sheer inability, I say, to grant relief to debtors even in admitted cases of hard and unconscionable bargains.

It seems to me that the remedy for such a state of things must be elastic in its nature, must not only be a restriction on the amount of interest or the rate of interest but a remedy which may be applied to all cases of vicious contracts and extortionate demands. I think the Bill under discussion goes far enough in that direction and for that reason I support the principle underlying it."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. DADABHOY:—" Sir, as one of the representatives of the Central Provinces where this evil, if not widely prevalent, is by no means small, I rise to accord my whole-hearted support to this Bill. I may at the outset state that this Bill was long overdue. For the last 25 years people working in the law courts and administrators have all felt the propriety and the justice of some sort of legislation to deal with the growing evil of usury. Unfortunately there have been numerous difficulties in the way of Government in the matter of bringing forward legislation of this nature which would satisfy the requirements of all parties and which would meet the requirements of the whole of India generally ; and I must congratulate the Government on this occasion and specially my friend, Sir William Vincent, for the manner in which he has grappled with the situation. His long judicial experience as well as his administrative knowledge have greatly helped him in framing a Bill which will meet the requirements of the present situation. In my province this evil is not rampant, but I know several instances in which it has been felt that some steps should be immediately taken for the suppression of the evil. My friend, Sir William Vincent, in his very exhaustive and illuminating speech the other day quoted instance after instance showing the prevalence of this great evil, and I can multiply these numerous cases by giving several examples to which I have been an eye-witness in my thirty years' practice at the bar. I shall not detain the Council by quoting any of those illustrations, but I will content myself with referring to one instance in which I had the misfortune to appear for the creditor and got a decree to my great sorrow because the courts were helpless in giving any relief to the debtor. In that case a loan of Rs. 50, which had been kept alive under section 20 of the Limitation Act for a period of 41 years, was ultimately enforced against the third generation ; and the grandsons had to pay the money to the wily creditor who made them parties from time to time when the adjustment took place of the previous bonds. The difficulty in the present situation which the courts have to encounter is how to deal with bonds which have been previously settled. Under the ordinary law a settled account cannot be re-opened except on the ground of fraud, and though our courts of law have always been anxious to grant relief, they find themselves in a helpless predicament by the mere fact of the debtor having signed previous agreements, and made it almost impossible for the courts to re-open these transactions. This power which has been given now, will, therefore, be a very useful one. So far as the present Bill is concerned, I must state that it is not a perfect Bill, and it is almost impossible to have a perfect Bill in a matter of this sort. However, the provisions which have been made and the lines on which the Bill proceeds show that wide and comprehensive powers are to be given to our courts ; and I have no doubt the hands of our courts will be considerably strengthened by the wide discretion allowed to them. I know in many cases there will be numerous difficulties. I know that the result of this Bill will be to prolong the duration of cases in many instances. There will be difficulties, but on consideration I do think that the balance of advantages outweigh the disadvantages in the present case. I have heard it contended often that the rule of *damdupat* which prevails in Berar and many other provinces would be a safe rule for legislation to go upon, and that a codified law in that direction might be introduced. There are advantages in this, but as this Council knows there are many cases in which the creditor has to wait at the request of the debtor and give him time. It will be unjust and unfair to the creditor in those cases that the rule of *damdupat* should be strictly enforced. It would cause hardship and in many cases severe injustice. I think, therefore, it is much better to allow our law courts wide and comprehensive discretion and leave them unfettered in the matter of opening up transactions and reviewing the situation from all points of view. This is not the time to discuss at length the details of the Bill. I shall have another opportunity of doing so ; and in the meanwhile I shall content myself with giving this Bill my whole-hearted support."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. D. SHUKUL:—" Sir, as a representative of the landholders of the Central Provinces, a community which has already suffered much from the evils of usury, I rise to accord my support to this Bill and I trust that there is none here in this Council who will not accord a hearty welcome to this most urgent measure. In fact, my own feeling is that it has come not a day too soon, rather the evils of usury have run on their unchecked course for too long. And we must not shut our eyes to the fact that even when we have placed this measure on the Statute Book, as I hope we will do, it is merely the fringe of the question of general indebtedness that will be touched. For, the redemption of the masses, from their general indebtedness including both agriculturists and artizans, constructive and comprehensive measures of an altogether different kind will be needed. Measures such as restrictions of the powers of alienation of land, the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and the present Bill, however good so far as they go, will never appreciably remedy the state of affairs that I have just indicated. Even in the matter of the prevention of usury this piece of legislation, I am afraid, will go but a small way towards the mitigation of the evil. As the statement of objects and reasons so modestly points out, the Bill, when passed into law, will

chiefly prevent the civil courts from being used, hereafter, for the purpose of enforcing harsh and unconscionable loans carrying interests at usurious rates. But Sir, there will still remain a vast mass of usury, which will never come within the cognizance of the law courts. So long as capital is scarce and the needs of the small borrowers remain insistent and pressing and so long as the co-operative movement has not made sufficient progress, quite commensurate with the needs and requirements of the vast population of this country, till then, I am afraid, usury cannot be eradicated from the land. Yet, no attempt by the Government to do what is legislatively possible to check the evil, is what we welcome most.

"Sir, as one connected with the co-operative movement of my Province for a long time and having had to do a lot with the co-operative societies there, I may be permitted to point out that in my dealings with them, I have met with a number of cases, where the necessity for such a measure has been keenly felt and with regard to which, I am sure, the enactment of this Bill would produce beneficent results. In our enquiries we often had occasions to deal with the question of old debts of the society members. It has been our experience that even when the amount of the principal originally borrowed had been repaid many times over, the creditors were still unwilling to come in any terms and would not agree to any reasonable debt conciliation proceedings. Under the present circumstances the creditors are fully conscious of the fact that if their cases are taken to courts, the courts would be bound to decree the full amount found due according to the terms of the contract. But, henceforth, especially so far as future transactions are concerned, the co-operators, whenever they want to compound the old debts of the members of the co-operative societies, will, I feel sure, be able to bring such unconscionable creditors to terms, as they will be now under the wholesome fear of the courts being able to re-open all transactions and go behind the bonds. And I have every reason to hope that this fear will make them take a more reasonable and sympathetic view of the case.

"I am glad, Sir, that provision has been made in the Bill to cover cases of loans of grain as well as money, since, in most parts of the country loans in grain are made on terms as exhibitant and even more than those in cases where money alone is advanced. With these few remarks I beg to support this Bill."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"Sir, I don't want to inflict a speech on the Council on the Usurious Loans Bill at this stage. I have the fullest sympathy with the principle underlying this measure. I have, therefore, no objection whatever to leave being given to Sir William Vincent to introduce it into the Council today. If the large bulk of the agricultural, and lower middle-class population of India and in some provinces, as in Bengal, the landed aristocracy, deserve any protection at the hands of the Government against any class of men, it is certainly against the money-lenders and the class of men commonly known all over the country as the Mahajans and Sowkars. I will not repeat before the Council any stories of their cruelty or their inhuman exactions. Their usurious contracts and their treatment of the people who come into their grip have passed into a tradition of infamy and a byword of reproach. It is one of the highest duties of the State to save large classes of indigent population from running from poverty into distress and from distress into blank hopelessness. I, therefore, congratulate the Government on the step which they are about to take in protecting Indian poorer classes from what has now become perhaps the greatest trouble of their lives. But, at the same time, I think it my duty to utter a word of caution to the Government. In trying to protect one class of people, the Government ought not to be hard upon another. In preventing the Civil courts being used for the purpose of enforcing harsh and unconscionable loans carrying interest at usurious rates, the Government must be careful not to make money-lending a most discouraging business in the land. There can be no doubt that money will be always wanted by the Indian cultivators and artizans, and if the money-lender will not feel tempted to make any advances to them on account of the risks of law, the cultivator and the artisan will suffer more, and with them, the entire agricultural and other industries of India, than the money-lenders themselves. Say what we may, we cannot ignore the fact that the money-lender is only a necessary evil in the economy of Indian life. We cannot suppress him without paralysing and upsetting our entire social, industrial and commercial organizations, nor would it be wise or prudent to make his occupation impossible so long as facilities for popular banking or co-operative financing are not established all over the country. I would, therefore, very much ask the Government to define what excessive interest and unfair transactions should mean and to lay down a maximum rate of interest for all loans in cash or kind and not to leave creditors entirely at the mercy of the Civil courts. All that I beg to suggest is that the discretionary powers of the Courts should be limited by law so far as possible. This done, the money-lender and the cultivator will know where they stand and how the land lies before them. This will also establish an uniformity of procedure and a common rate of interest in the different parts of the country and make for a civilised standard of living. If these safeguards are attached to this Bill, the abuses of the sowcar and the mahajan will disappear in no time, and no grievance will be felt in any quarter if the courts will then investigate into the attendant and antecedent circumstances of the transactions in question and use their discretion so far as will be still left to them under the law."

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMINI KUMAR CHANDA:—"Sir, speaking for Assam and specially the Surma Valley Division of the Province from which I come I respectfully submit that the Bill has not been introduced a day too soon. The state of things in Assam is not a bit better than the description which the Hon'ble the Home Member gave the other day. There is this difference only that, whereas my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sahay speaks of crores and my Hon'ble friend Dr. Sapru speaks of lakhs of rupees, the figures would be unintelligible in Assam which is a poor province; otherwise the proportion of profit is the same. Any practising lawyer will be able to quote any number of instances which are as startling as those given by Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sahay. We heard from the Hon'ble the Home Member that local Governments were consulted in the matter in 1913, Government did me the honour of asking my opinion and in the note which I submitted I quoted a number of cases from my own experience. I will not trouble the Council by repeating these cases, I will however mention one case only. A man lent Rs. 18 and the rate of interest was Re 1 per rupee a day in a few months the man ran a case for Rupees 3,060 after foregoing his claim to Rs. 1,000 or so, I confess to my shame that I was in the same boat as the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy in this matter and like him so assisted the man in getting a decree. Mr. Anderson now a Reader in the Cambridge University was the Judge and most reluctantly passed a decree. Such cases are not rare even now. After my election to this Council I received numerous communications from a public association in my Province called the Surma Valley Mussalman Zamindars Association in which they urged me to bring this matter to the notice of Government and suggested that a maximum rate of interest should be fixed by law. There can be no manner of doubt that this is a crying evil and that something should be done at once—the question is what would be the best remedy. The Hon'ble the Home Member told us the other day that three alternative suggestions are made for the consideration of Government; in the first place the maximum rate of interest might be fixed by law; in the second place the maximum amount of interest to be realised might be fixed something on the lines of the law against Damdupat whereby no Hindu in the Presidency towns can recover interest more than the principal; thirdly the courts might be empowered to go behind any transaction in which interest or profit claimed appears to be unreasonable and extortionate, and after an investigation of the circumstances, antecedent and attendant, the courts might be given discretion to revise the transaction between the parties and if necessary to reduce the sum which would be recoverable as interest. Sir, the case is one of extreme difficulty although in the note I submitted to Government in 1913 I accepted the third alternative which is the principle adopted in the Bill, empowering, in accordance with the English practice the courts to go behind any transaction, I confess that I am not free from doubt in this matter. There was a suggestion that the rate of interest might be fixed and I have heard from gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to great weight that this would be a far better alternative than to leave the whole question to the discretion of the court.

"But Sir, it would be an extremely arbitrary thing to fix a maximum rate of interest. What would be a moderate rate of interest, in one case and in one part of the country might be very excessive in another; and there is the fear that if a maximum rate of interest was fixed by law all interest would tend to rise to that maximum. I submit, Sir, in my humble view, taking everything into consideration the alternative provided in the Bill seems to be the least objectionable of course, we cannot deny that a very large discretion is going to be vested in the courts. It is a melancholy fact that as seen by experience where discretion is vested in a body of people in a large number of cases the discretion is mis-exercised, and it is also a fact to be borne in mind that the courts who are to go behind the transactions and reopen past ones will often be courts of the lowest grade and their decisions would not always be open to the supervision of the higher courts because cases below thousand rupees may be decided in the courts of small causes and there is no appeal there nor any right of revision by the High Court either, in such cases it being a pure question of fact. But still it will not be a mere matter of caprice but judicial discretion, and the courts will have to take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, the risk which the money-lender took and the circumstance that the debtor perfectly understood the transaction and knowing the circumstances much better than the court can possibly do agree to pay the interest and after making due allowances for all circumstances the courts will consider what would be a reasonable sum to allow. With these few remarks, Sir, I give my humble support to the introduction of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir RAMPAL SINGH:—"Sir, though I am not prepared to receive the Usurious Loans Bill with that unqualified approval with which it has been received by some of my Hon'ble Colleagues, yet the observations which I am about to make are not prompted by any hostile spirit to its main principle. It is undeniable that a decade or two before, the practice of usury was prevalent in most parts of India to an alarming extent and numerous families especially of land owning and agricultural classes fell victims to it. And even now it cannot be said that the evil has disappeared to an appreciable extent and there are not still good many black sheep amongst the money-lending classes whose over greediness for exorbitant rates of interest over their loans knows no bounds and whose cupidity and squeezing propensity for profits on the capital thus invested are not allowed to have free play only to be regulated by the present and future capacity of the debtor and his heirs to repay them. But, My Lord, as far as my

knowledge and experience go I can confidently assert that there is marked improvement in the mitigation of the evil as compared with former times and this is due to the diminishing potency of the causes that were at work then in sustaining and maintaining the evil practice. The extent to which those causes have become less operative, the evil has diminished in proportion. So, My Lord, while providing a measure for the relief of the debtors from this evil, its causes should not be lost sight of, if its wholesale eradication is to be aimed at. The long delays which the money-lenders have to face in the recovery of their loans through the agency of courts, the enormous expenses—a good many of which being irrecoverable from the debtors—which they have to incur in that process, the risks and losses which they have to run and sustain in Mahajani transactions, the insufficiency of facilities for obtaining credit by needy persons whose proportion is always very large, want of regular Banks and co-operative societies to serve this purpose and above all the illiteracy and the general poverty of the people are all stimulating the practice of usury and taken advantage of by the money-lenders in pursuance of their self-interest. If the above-mentioned causes disappear the evil is sure to die a natural death. The extension of the co-operative system and the establishment of Land Banks and joint stock companies all over the country are sure to have a very salutary effect over the suppression of the evil. While fully sympathizing with the debtor class it is but just to be fair to the money-lenders as well. It is a matter of common knowledge that the agriculturists do not fully avail themselves of the system of Taqavi advances made by the Government for agricultural purposes. The main cause of this reluctance on their part is that the Government demands for repayment are peremptory and cannot be evaded or shirked while the Mahajan's demands are evaded and even shirked and sometimes with impunity. Such an attitude on the part of the debtor by itself serves the purpose of the money-lenders in the accumulation of the principal and interest to an enormous size and makes the debtor's position insolvent. Having all these considerations in mind I venture to observe that the provisions of the present Bill may effect injuriously the credit system of the country and unless some other machinery is provided to supply credit to the people, especially the agriculturists, no great relief will be afforded to them by it. I also fear that its provisions may make capital invested in such loans shy or may lead money-lenders to search loopholes to practice usury on simple minded persons in even more objectionable manner than at present. The wide discretion which the Bill provides to the courts to go behind any transaction and to award indemnity to the debtors is liable to cause an enormous increase of harassing litigation and to produce a state of things calculated to do more harm than the present evil to the benefit of third persons and at the cost of the parties involved. To a layman like myself it is unaccountable why the definition of usury has been left undetermined in the Bill to be evolved by courts afterwards. This want in the Bill will also make matters worse. Therefore I am of opinion that its provisions may be made more definite and explicit so that the money-lenders and their clients may know their positions for certain. By the above remarks I am not to be understood that I have little confidence in the courts to whom no additional discretionary power is being provided by the Bill. On the contrary I have implicit confidence in their sense of justice and I would not grudge any such power being given to them. All I desire to press is that no law is worth the name which stimulates litigation abnormally."

The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis:—"Sir, I beg to support the Bill. The evil of usury is not so rampant in the Central Provinces as it is, we are told, in other Provinces of India. In the Central Provinces the provisions embodied in the Bill are already in a way given effect to in many of the courts. Sometime ago Arbitration Courts were appointed by the local Government to compound debts of agriculturists. The people there gladly agreed to arbitration and were quite willing to compound their debts. Much good has come out of the action of Government. The intentions of Government are good, but a great deal will largely depend upon the personnel of the courts which will have to adjudicate and decide such cases. There are many risks, as pointed out by my friend the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, in respect of the discretion given to the courts, which will have to be guarded against, but we all hope that the advantages will very largely outweigh the disadvantages. The Co-operative Credit movement which has made good progress in this country will put a stop to many of the evils in the case of agriculturists. I am sure the bill will put a stop to the evil outside that class. With these few words I beg to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I heartily support the principle of the Bill. It is a humane principle and if the Bill which is based on it is properly framed and worked, it will certainly lead to much good to the great mass of the people. But I think Sir, the bill requires to be examined very carefully. The entire circumstances connected with the situation of banking and credit as it is found in India require to be gone into before the measure is passed into law in order that the humane objects which the Government have in view may be fully realized.

There can be no valid objection raised against the principle of restricting the rate of interest in this country. That principle is as old as India is. Ages ago the sage *Vashishtha* laid it down that no man ought to take more than 15 per cent per annum on the amount he advanced. The ancient law-giver *Manu* said:—'Let a money-lender take in addition to the principal the interest fixed by *Vashishtha*, viz., an eightieth part of a hundred in

every month.' This meant 1¼ per cent by the month or 15 per cent per annum. I *guess* explained later on that this was to be the rate where a pledge was given: a sixtieth part was to be paid if there was only a security, and if there was neither pledge nor security two in the hundred might be taken, which meant 24 per cent per annum. In a subsequent *sloka* it was provided that in certain circumstances interest might run even at a higher rate. *Narada* lays down in great detail how in varying circumstances the rates of interest ought to be varied. But the approved rate was 1¼ per cent per mensem or 15 per cent per annum as the maximum, and in certain cases 24 per cent. It was laid down that the man who contented himself with that rate of interest would not be guilty of the crime of covetousness.' In commercial transactions the entire circumstances were to be considered and it was provided that in certain circumstances interest might be higher than the rate mentioned above. The rule of *dasaluput* also has been in force in this country for a very long time.

"I should not be supposed to be in favour of the high rates of interest mentioned above which were regarded as reasonable ages ago. I am in favour of a much lower rate. I have mentioned these facts to show that the principle of the Bill, that the award of interest should be restricted by law, is a time-honoured principle in this country and that it cannot be reasonably objected to. I do not know whether the exacting of exorbitant interest was so much in vogue a hundred years ago as it is now. Perhaps in certain parts of the country it was, but whether it was so generally is a matter open to doubt. The evil seems to have grown enormously in recent years. This seems to be due to the fact that when the Usury laws were abolished and even when the Money Lenders Act was passed in England the Indian Legislature did not enact a measure like the one which is now brought before the Council. The result was that English Judges and other Judges of our High Courts took their law from the English law and practice and they felt themselves bound to allow interest without any limit according to the stipulations between the parties. We have heard from the Hon'ble Home Member that in some cases over 300 per cent has been allowed. The Madras High Court I believe allowed 228 per cent in one case, the Calcutta High Court 75 per cent and so on. And it has long been necessary to provide against this state of things by law. The Government have not moved in this matter one day too soon. But the question remains whether the object about which we are all agreed can best be obtained by the measure in the form in which it has been proposed. We should remember that the Money Lenders Act of 1900, the main provision of which the Bill before us has copied did not succeed in limiting interest even in England to the extent that it was hoped it would, for I find that in a number of cases even after the passing of that Act interest was allowed at very high rates, for instance at the rate of 60 per cent per annum in the case of *Michaelson* v. *Nichols*, in the case of *Carrington, Ld.* v. *Smith* (1906) at the rate of 30 per cent, in the case of *Oakes* v. *Green* (1907) at 40 per cent, in *Wolfe* v. *Batters* (1909) at 25 per cent, in *King* v. *Barnett* (1908) at 60 per cent, in *Jackson* v. *Price* (909) at 50 per cent, in *Fortescue Ld* v. *Bridshaw* (1911) at 50 per cent, and so on. So that there is no assurance that even when the present Bill is passed into law, the measure of relief which is desirable, which every man who has the right feeling for his fellowmen would desire to ensure by limiting interest to what would be regarded as a humane standard, will be given. For good reasons the bill does not lay down a standard rate of interest. It does not seek to define what excessive interest would mean. It leaves it to be determined by the Court after weighing all the circumstances surrounding a case, the risks involved, the poverty of the borrower, his inability to furnish security and so on and so forth. It naturally gives a large discretion to the Court. But, Sir, for that very reason the matter requires to be carefully looked into to find out what would best meet the special circumstances in which we are placed to see whether the form of legislation which has been suggested and which as I have said before is a copy of the main provisions of the Money Lenders Act of England should be enacted as the law here, or whether the object can be attained by any other procedure, for instance by an amendment of section 74 of the Contract Act. If on careful examination it is found to be necessary in order to meet the evil of exorbitant interest, to enact a measure which gives powers to the court to the extent that this Bill proposes to do I shall certainly not oppose it. But I plead for a careful consideration of the matter as it seems to me to be of very great importance.

"I agree with my Hon'ble friend Raja Sir Rampal Singh that in the circumstances in which the country is placed the restriction of facilities for borrowing, the restriction of credit, will be a serious evil, which should be guarded against. My remarks relate only to the form of the measure. I have no alternative at present to suggest, but I hope that when the Bill is laid before the public it will be carefully considered whether the best way of dealing with the evil is to arm the Courts with the large discretion which is proposed by the bill or whether the object can be secured by any less drastic measure.

"There is one other point to which I must draw attention and that is that we ought to remember what the root of the evil we are trying to contend against is. I agree with my Hon'ble friend Raja Sir Rampal Singh that the root of the evil is to be found in the poverty of the people and in the want of credit which prevails among the mass of the people. And I think, Sir, anxious as I am sure every member of the Government and every Member of this Council is to reduce this evil, the Government ought to find a solution for it in a larger measure than has yet been attempted in improving the circumstances

under which people are constrained to borrow money at a high rate of interest. We have mainly three classes of persons to think of. There is the agriculturist. In his case much of the evil arises from the fact that the ancient system of payment in kind has given place to the system of payment in cash. There have not been wanting English and Indian statesmen who have urged that the system of payment in kind ought yet to be revived. The matter is worth considering. Much of the trouble of the agriculturist is due to the fact that when the time for the payment of rent or revenue comes he has to obtain money on what terms he can. He dare not delay payment, and he must pay in cash, and it is therefore that he is driven to the door of the village sowcar who is often described in very uncomplimentary terms.

"Secondly, there is the landholder. The landholders are a large body and they deserve well of the Government. But in many cases they too have to borrow money at high rates of interest in order to pay revenue. They have also to borrow for other purposes.

"As has been suggested by my friend there is a great need for hypothec banks, banks for land mortgages as exist in Japan and in Egypt. Hypothec banks, such as those in Egypt and Japan, would reduce to a minimum the necessity of the landowner going to the village sowcar and borrowing at high rates of interest.

"The third class is the commercial class. They cannot get on without borrowing money, and they must borrow at what rate they can. Where the water is scanty and the thirsty many each must try to have a portion of it at price he must if he can in order to sustain life. So also in the case of the industrialist. There are no Industrial Banks in the country. The need for them is great. Here too Japan has shown us an example. Germany has done so too, but I will not speak of Germany at present. Japan has its Industrial Banks. If industrial banks are established in different parts of the country a number of people who at present are forced to go to the money-lender would have no need for doing so and the attainment of the object which this Bill has in view would be much surer.

"I hope Sir, I have made my meaning clear, I think that the need of the situation is that, while we should undoubtedly pass a humane measure like this which will prevent the ruin of thousands of families and individuals, which will ensure a fair dealing between those who are in need of money and those who are able to help them in their need, while we should pass a measure like that, the Government ought to take steps early to promote the banking facilities of the country. As we know to our great regret, the general banking facilities here are very poor. The Government of Japan found in 1868 that they had to improve their system of banking. They asked a gentleman, I believe, it was Mr. Shand, who was recently a Director of the Paris Bank—to go to Japan and educate the Japanese in the art of banking. It was thus that they developed their banking business and it is a pleasure to see their financial annual now, which shows a tremendous growth of banking facilities and of credit. I submit, Sir, that that is the improvement which is needed in order to reduce this evil of usury.

"I will draw attention to one other matter—the need for improving and developing the growth of co-operative credit societies. Government deserve credit and we are grateful to them for having started and encouraged the system of co-operative credit societies. The system has been growing, but what has been done is very small compared to what needs to be done in this matter, and I cannot do better than draw the attention of the Council and of Government to certain observations of Sir Daniel Hamilton who was the commercial member of Lord Curzon's Legislative Council. In an article reproduced in *New India* of August 1916, Sir Daniel Hamilton writing under the heading of 'India Her present and her future' wrote as follows:—'One hundred and forty years ago the finger of Adam Smith pointed to the weak spot in British rule and the finger of Sir Edward Maclagan points to the same danger spot today. In 1775 Adam Smith wrote: 'In Bengal money is frequently lent to farmers at 40, 50 and 60 per cent and the succeeding crop is mortgaged for the payment. . . . Such enormous usury must in its turn eat up the greater part of the profits.' In 1915 Sir Edward Maclagan wrote: 'The money-lenders' rates we have found in many places to be as much as 38, 48 and 60 per cent per annum'. Financially, the people stand where they did at the commencement of British rule. Is it wise to leave them standing there any longer? The great industry of four-fifths of the Empire still without a banking system, 250,000,000 of people without credit or cash. The sowcar's reef is the rock on which India has stranded, and until the ship of State with its huge living freight is afloat on the silver sea of Credit, India will never reach the haven of peace and plenty and power. We have given the people a railway system which removes their surplus crops, but we have not yet given them a banking system to bring back the price. The world takes the surplus crops, the sowcar and the trader take the money, and the devil takes the people.

"In another portion of this article Sir Daniel Hamilton said: 'The want of credit among the masses is, I believe, a chief cause of unemployment and unrest among the classes. Multiply credit among the masses and you multiply employment and peace for all. Credit is purchasing power, and an increase in the purchasing power of 315 millions of people will start the greatest trade boom the world has ever seen, and create employment for man and beast.

"I commend the whole article, Sir, to the attention of the Hon'ble the Home Member, the Hon'ble the Finance Member and the Hon'ble the Member for Commerce and Industry. The writer has drawn an instructive comparison between what has been done in the matter of co-operative credit societies in India and Russia. I will not take up time by quoting all that he has said on that point, though it is very helpful, but I will quote one portion where, after showing how India lags behind Russia in this matter, he says: 'If India is to catch up and keep abreast of the world SEE AND GO must be her motto. 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' For what is India wanting? Is it money from Whitehall? If Whitehall could not find money enough for India's needs in the green tree when it was plentiful and cheap, how will she find it in the dry, when it is so scarce and dear? To look to Whitehall for money is to lean on a broken reed. India must develop her own financial system, and the only sound way to do so is to develop the finances of the people—to build from the foundation upwards. The way is plain. It only wants men. In Sir Edward Maclagan's report he gives the number of men employed on Co-operative Credit work as 267. Applying this figure to India's 750,000 villages, at least 10,000 men are wanted. Here is a great outlet for the pick of India's youth. Will Government give the young men the chance?'. . . .

The Hon'ble the VICE PRESIDENT:—"I would suggest to the Hon'ble Member that he is travelling rather far from the subject. The question before the Council is whether this Bill to deal with usurious loans should be introduced or not. We are not dealing with the whole question of the co-operative credit movement."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. I have only tried to show how usury can be combated effectively. So long as cheap credit is not provided for the great mass of the people, they will have to borrow at the high rates of interest which they do. I have quoted the views of an experienced ex-member of the Government to show that in addition to the efforts to introduce the present Bill or to bring in an enactment in some form or another like the Bill suggested, the great need of the situation is to develop the banking system and the co-operative credit system. Without some attempt to promote banking facilities, the efforts of the Government will fail to the regret of those who desire really and truly that the great mass of the people should be saved from the hardship of paying high rates of interest. In that view I urge that while promoting the measure before us the Government should be pleased to do all that lies in their power to further promote the co-operative credit system and to develop the banking system. If this is done, the Bill before us and the measures which I have suggested will usher in a new era of prosperity for India and will earn the deep gratitude of the people for the Government."

The Hon'ble KHAN ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN:—"Sir, on behalf of the Punjab land-owners I give my emphatic support to the measure which is now before the Council. I have no hesitation in saying that this Bill will be a great boon to the agricultural classes all over the country and that it will afford the greatest relief to them. Instances of atrocious rates of interest have been adduced by practical lawyers and others and I need not adduce any more instances in support of them. All these instances afford us a realisation of the causes which led to the unkind treatment which the mild Jew received in the middle ages. I think in this country also the same fate might have befallen those who charge such exhorbitant rates of interest had it not been for the just and merciful hand of Government which suppresses any outbreak of violence. Sir, historical houses and men worthy of honour from every point of view have been ruined on account of such rates of interest, and people whose deeds are described in histories and who rolled in wealth have been reduced to beggary. The miserable end which has overtaken them is an instance of the adverse fate which the continuance of this state of affairs might indefinitely threaten people. But the measure which the Hon'ble the Home Member has introduced I believe will save those unhappy people from such a miserable end. Sir, the question is whether the agricultural classes who suffer most from these calamities, and for whom Government has from time to time adopted measures of relief, are to be protected or not. I think there can be no controversy as to the urgency of this question. In the Punjab I have had personal experience of these agricultural classes, who suffered from the calamities I allude to before the Land Alienation Bill was passed. When Government passed that Bill, great relief was afforded to them and I have no doubt that the measure before us will come as a great boon in the Punjab.

"Sir, the rural classes, who are the backbone of the country and who have sacrificed so much in the service of the Empire, must be protected, and their self-respect and solvency maintained at any cost. It is not altogether devoid of interest that whereas any former Ruler would have made this measure a means of self-glorification—and stories of such merciful acts on the part of those Rulers would have resounded throughout the land—the Hon'ble the Home Member very quietly introduces this measure in a remarkably unobtrusive manner and certainly without any flourish or any idea of self-aggrandisement. These are civilised methods no doubt, and are characteristic of the present Government which works in the interests of the masses who suffer from the rapacious ways of the money-lenders."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR:—"SIR, in the face of the general support which the Bill before us has received at the hands of most of the Hon'ble Members of this Council, it might seem somewhat of an anomaly that I should not be able to give my

unqualified support to a measure apparently so full of benevolent intentions, breathing sentiments of sympathy for a class of a people called debtors. I must state at the outset that I am not opposed to the principle of the Bill. I am opposed to the Bill in its present form. But I must not be misunderstood. In order to avoid misconception, I may be permitted to state that I have every sympathy with debtors whose intentions are good and who honestly endeavour, by all reasonable and legitimate means, to pay off their just debts. I am not opposed to any measure intended to give relief to honest debtors, any measure intended to protect debtors from unconscionable bargains or unfair contracts, any measure intended to relieve them from the payment of usurious rates of interest.

"If it is intended for the benefit of debtors to revive the Usury Law, I shall be only too glad to give my humble support to it. If it is intended to enact the law of *Damdupat* in some form or other please say so plainly. What I beg to say is that whatever your intentions are, please state them in plain definite and unequivocal words so that creditors may not be left in the dark, so that they may readily understand and realise their position and where they stand. It is, I say, hardly proper to pick up a few isolated cases of extremely unconscionable bargains from here and there and then, on the strength of these few stray cases, to proceed to frame a law which would be highly prejudicial to them. I may as well cite thousands and thousands of cases in which debtors have taken advantage of every possible flaw, every technicality, have in fact adopted every possible means, however dishonest, to avoid their just obligations.

"The Bill in its present form is somewhat vague and indefinite, in as much as instead of indicating what its intentions are and what it wants, instead of formulating any rule or instead of laying down a standard or criterion by which a court may judge whether a transaction or contract is fair or unconscionable, whether the amount claimed is excessive or moderate, whether a rate of interest is usurious or not, it has left everything to the discretion or rather to the idiosyncracies of the presiding officers of the different courts of law and the probability is that even on the same point different courts may, according to the temperaments of presiding officers, arrive at different conclusions, one court holding the rate of interest at 10 or 12 per cent per annum as fair and another court holding the same rate as excessive. Here everything has been left to the discretion or rather to the sweet will of the court. If the court is to have the power of revoking contracts or agreements entered of free will, of reopening past transactions and taking a fresh account between parties, of unsettling all settled accounts settled, say, a decade or two ago, and, above all, if the court is to be invested with the power even to order the creditor to repay any sum which the court may consider to have been paid in excess why, it will give so many handles to the debtor to evade payment of just debts, to harass his creditors for an indefinite period till he is coerced to forego a goodly portion of his dues.

"If old accounts settled long ago are to be reopened there would be no finality and a heavy onus or burden would be thrown on the creditor which it will not be very easy for him to discharge.

"It was very aptly said by Sir Barnes Peacock that the troubles of a decree-holder begin after the decree. But if the present Bill is passed into law then I may say that the troubles of a creditor will begin as soon as he will enter the threshold of a court of law to obtain relief against his debtor.

"The Bill if passed in its present form, will not only be prejudicial to the interests of money-lenders, but will be likewise detrimental to the interests of debtors. It will go to restrict and hamper loan-transactions and thereby hamper business. It will go to accelerate the ruin of the debtor, for the creditor, for fear of his claim being considered excessive, would never give time or shew any indulgence or undue leniency to his debtor and would rather prematurely resort to a court of law for recovery of his money.

"Sir, in this connection it would be proper to consider what effect the proposed legislation would have on the inland trade of the country which is entirely financed by Indian capitalists.

"In conclusion I beg to urge another objection against this Bill. It has always been understood and acted upon that no contentious measure should be introduced or brought up for discussion in any council. The present Bill is I must say a highly contentious measure which is sure to foment agitation in the country. Then why throw this apple of discord in our midst?

"This is not an opportune moment for discussing a Bill like this."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, on behalf of Madras I cordially welcome this measure. I feel sure that the Government will follow up this measure by others intended to organise the capital of the country and to strengthen its banking facilities. I welcome it from the large national point of view because I have felt for a long time that the facilities afforded by law to money-lenders precluded them from bestowing their attention on the immense industrial possibilities of this country. Once those facilities are curtailed in a reasonable manner, I feel sure that money-lenders who are some of the shrewdest men in the country will devote their energies towards improving her manufacturing industries. The genius of the Hindu and Muhammadan laws, as has already been pointed out, are behind the Government in this measure. Some of my Hon'ble friends seem to have forgotten that this measure will be introduced only into areas where

the Local Governments feel the necessity for such introduction. It is no doubt a Government of India Act, but if there be no grave evil in any part of the country I feel sure the Local Governments would not ask for its introduction and would not introduce it. But at the same time it is clear that we have gone in advance of the Money-lenders Act in England The Act there is confined to habitual money-lenders; but I think it would not perhaps be possible here for the purposes of this Act to classify money-lenders in the way they have done in England, because if that distinction were drawn here, I feel sure that a large number of people especially cultivators would not be able to obtain the benefit of the Act. I know intimately some of the conditions of rural Madras; and the poor ryot who cannot obtain credit, especially in the matter of seed-grain, once he gets into the hands, it need not be of a money-lender, but of a rich opulent ryot, can never extricate himself, and ultimately his little holding passes into the hands of the richer ryot. In all these cases courts will be in a position to do justice between party and party. There is no doubt that the amount of discretion vested in the courts is somewhat large, but I do not think that it can be helped. Courts have exercised their discretion in the past rightly, and I feel sure that all classes of people have ample confidence in justice being meted out by the law courts. So far as Madras is concerned, the legislature there has anticipated us by the introduction of a somewhat similar measure confined to the Agency Tracts of Madras. I shall not quote any instances of hardship from my experience at the bar at this stage of the discussion, but I am sure that Madras as well as other provinces are labouring under the evil sought to be remedied In fairness to the Judges of Madras it must be said that they have not allowed this evil to assume such large proportions as seems to be the case in other provinces. With these few words I welcome the measure."

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI:—"Sir, I did not come into this Council Chamber with any intention of interfering in the discussion on the Bill which the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent has introduced. But the speech of my friend, the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, has compelled me to say a few words. Two main arguments have been adduced by him in opposition to the motion which is now before the Council. One was that accounts settled ought not to be allowed to be reopened, for it would be unfair and unjust. Well, Sir, those of us who are familiar with what goes on between the money-lenders and their ignorant debtors with reference to the manner in which accounts are kept by these money-lenders and the manner in which the periodical settlements of these accounts are made can well judge of the validity of the argument which has been adduced by my Hon'ble friend. In 99 cases out of 100. I might have said in 999 cases out of 1,000—the accounts are kept in a language absolutely unknown to the debtor. He himself cannot read the Hindi words in which the accounts are written. When the money-lender and the debtor sit down, what is it that happens The money-lender himself, after going through all the items as entered by himself in his own account book in a language which is unknown to the debtor, says 'Well, there you are; on this account, so much is due by you. Will you therefore, put your thumb-mark in acknowledgment of the amount which you, owe to me?' The poor ignorant debtor has no option but to put his thumb-mark by way of acknowledgment of the correctness of the account—an account the nature of which he has probably no knowledge whatsoever During my somewhat extensive experience in the Punjab extending over 25 years and more, I have come across hundreds and hundreds of cases between money-lenders and agricultural debtors in which this sort of thing goes on. I wish to give to Hon'ble Members one instance It is quite true that this instance is of the worst possible description, but it will at any rate illustrate the length to which some money-lenders can go. I was engaged in appeal in a case in which the Munsif had given a decree in favour of the money-lender for his claim in full. When I read the judgment I told my client that he had no case for appeal. The Munsif has stated that there was the account book, the sworn testimony of the money-lender was there, he had also produced one or two witnesses in support of one or two of the principal items, and there was the final balance struck to which the debtor had put his thumb-mark. But the client insisted on my lodging the appeal and I did so. When two days before the hearing of the appeal I looked at the account book in which the various items had been entered and in which the balance had been struck, I was surprised how any court could have given a decree without re-opening the account, nay, according to general principles of law that suit ought to have been dismissed.

"I found that in almost every single case the item as entered in the original had been tampered with and altered before the striking of the balance; it so happened that the entries were in Urdu, a language with which probably the debtor's friends were somewhat familiar. At the time of making the original entry the money-lender had entered one item and at time of the settlement when the balance was struck, the thumb-impression of the poor, ignorant zamindar was taken one or two days before, the original items had been tampered with. It is easy to alter 5 into 15, 1 into 10 and so on. When I pointed out to the Appellate Court what had been done the court was compelled to dismiss the suit altogether because of material alterations made by the creditor. I do not think it is necessary for me at this stage to discuss either the principles or the details of this Bill I quite agree with my friend Dr Sapru and my friend Mr. Malaviya that the Bill does not go sufficiently far to eradicate the evil, it undoubtedly is a crying evil, which prevails in almost every province of India and particularly in the Punjab. This

is a matter with which Hon'ble Members will be able to deal when the Bill is returned to this Council after publication and after the opinions of Local Governments and the public have been obtained. On behalf of the Moslem community of the Punjab whom I have the honour to represent in this Council I offer my sincere congratulations to Government for having at last made up its minds to tackle this crying evil."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT:—"Sir, before the debate concludes I should like to express my gratitude to the Council for the very sympathetic manner in which they have received this Bill. Indeed I think that the support that has been accorded to it is sufficient to show that it can scarcely be called with any show of justice a controversial measure. I will not attempt to deal with the various criticisms of the Bill at this stage, far less do I think it necessary to enter into the large questions referred to by the Hon'ble Mr Malaviya as they appear to me to be very indirectly relevant to the discussion; it is also not within my province to deal with the question which he has raised nor am I competent to do so The Bill will now be circulated to all Local Governments and I think I may say that it will be carefully examined, as is the wish of the Hon'ble Pandit. The Council will also be given ample opportunity of discussing the general principles of the Bill on the motion to refer it to Select Committee and they will, if I may say so, then be in a better position to judge of its merits or demerits in the light of the opinions that have been received. I only ask the Council at present for leave to introduce the Bill with a view to its publication and circulation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT:—"Sir, I introduce the Bill and move that the Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit."

The motion was put and agreed to.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES.—"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. The object of the Bill is set out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and it is difficult for me to add to what is there said. The object is to increase the limit of Savings Banks deposits which may be paid to the heirs of deceased depositors without the formality of obtaining probate, letters of administration or sucession certificates. The only operative clause of the Bill is the second which provides that in section 4 and section 8 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 for the words 'one thousand rupees' the words 'three thousand rupees' shall be substituted. Under section 4 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, only Rs. 1,000 could be paid over without the production of Probate or Letters of Administration. It is now proposed to increase the amount from Rs 1,000 to Rs. 3,000. In the same way under section 8 of the same Act, a Savings Bank deposit which did not exceed Rs. 1,000 was excluded in computing the fees chargeable on Probates or Letters of Administration. It is now proposed to extend this exemption from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000. It is believed that the latter figure of Rs 3,000 will cover a very large proportion of the Savings Bank deposits and the result of this Bill when passed into law will, I hope, be a great convenience to the families of deceased depositors."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES.—"Sir, I introduce the Bill and move that it together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT:—"Sir, the Bill which I now seek to introduce relates to the amendment of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act. The bill is of a simple character and is not I hope likely to evoke criticism—it may be explained in a few words. Under section 7 of the Act the only persons eligible at present for appointment of the office of Chief Judge of a Presidency Small Cause Court are advocates of a High Court. In 1916 the Hon'ble Mr. Patel, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, sought leave to introduce a Bill in that Council providing that vakils and attorneys who are eligible for appointment as Judges of these Courts should also be eligible for the office of Chief Judge. He pointed out that vakils were already eligible to be High Court Judges and there was no reason why they should not be Judges of the Small Cause Courts He also stated that the restriction to which I have referred had in fact prevented the appointment of a vakil, who was otherwise suitable The principle of the Bill was accepted by the Local Government and forwarded to the Government of India, who, in consultation with other Local Governments, found that the amendment proposed for Bombay was equally desirable in the other Presidencies. The Bill I now seek to introduce is based on Mr. Patel's Bill and it is proposed to remove the anomaly in the three Presidencies. As pointed out there is no reason why a vakil or attorney, if he

is the most suitable person, should he excluded from the office of Chief Judge and the Government do not think it can be suggested that persons who are eligible for appointment as High Court Judges are not suitable for this appointment.

"At the same time I wish to point out that it is not intended to modify the provisions of the law which provide that one-third of the Judges shall be Advocates of the High Court. I have told the Council that the authorities whom we have consulted on this Bill are unanimous in favour of the amendment and I hope that it will commend itself to this Council. If I am correct in my anticipation, it is my intention, at a future meeting of this session, to move that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

I now move, Sir, for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, on behalf of the Vakils of Madras and the Vakils in general, I wish to thank the Hon'ble Member for introducing this Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N Sarma:—"Sir, on behalf of the Vakils of Madras that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman —"Sir, I move for leave to introduce the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments. The Bill, as will be seen, is a formal one, and I need not detain the Council with any lengthy remarks beyond saying that the operative part of the Bill is contained in the Schedules The first schedule repeals certain spent or useless matter in the Statute Book and the second Schedule makes a few formal or unimportant amendments which are for the most part rendered necessary by recent legislation. The reasons for the proposed changes are explained in the notes in the last column of the schedules."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman —"Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, be taken into consideration. It is hardly necessary for me to explain at length again the reason for the proposed legislation as I fully did so when I asked for leave to introduce the Bill. Hon'ble Members will remember that in the case of *Jambu Prasad* v *Aftab Ali Khan*, their Lordships of the Privy Council decided that where the person who presented a document on behalf of the man who advanced the money for registration did not possess a power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in the manner laid down in section 33 of the Registration Act, the document had not been duly presented, and the document not having been presented according to law the Registering Officer did not have any authority to register the document and the registration effected by him was ineffective. In that view the claims of mortgagees to recover the amounts which they had secured by mortgages of property which had been registered on presentation by the agent of the creditor who did not hold a power-of-attorney as required by section 33 of the Registration Act, were defeated. This meant a manifest injustice to the creditor. And it was to remedy this injustice that the Bill was introduced. The original draft of the Bill suggested that notwithstanding anything contained in the Registration Act, the registration of a document registered before or after the commencement of this Act, shall not be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the fact that the document was presented for registration by an agent not duly authorised by a power-of-attorney executed and attested or authenticated under the provisions of any enactment in force. But it was pointed out that there were other courses in which the remedy needed might be provided. One of these courses was that the legislature may provide that a document which has been improperly admitted to registration in disregard of section 33 may be registered again on production of a proper power-of-attorney or on presentation by the parties themselves within a prescribed limit of time. After having considered the various suggestions the Select Committee arrived at the conclusion that the last course that I have mentioned was the most appropriate one to adopt in the circumstances of the case. This would not interfere at all with the general provisions of section 33 of the Act, and it would provide relief in all cases excepting those in which a suit based on a document which had been improperly accepted for registration has already been decided. The bill as amended by the Select Committee seeks to embody that provision. It seeks to lay down that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Registration Act, if in any case a document requiring registration has been accepted for registration

by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar from a person not duly empowered to present the same, and has been registered, any person claiming under such document may, within four months from his first becoming aware that the registration of such document is invalid, present such document or cause the same to be presented, in accordance with the provisions of Part VI for re-registration in the office of the Registrar of the district in which the document was originally registered; and upon the Registrar being satisfied that the document was so accepted for registration from a person not duly empowered to present the same, he shall proceed to the re-registration of the document as if it had not been previously registered, and as if such presentation for re-registration was a presentation for registration made within the time allowed therefor under Part IV, and all the provisions of the Registration Act, as to registration of documents, shall apply to such re-registration; and such documents, if duly re-registered in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed to have been duly registered for all purposes from the date of its original registration; provided that within three months from the day of the passing of this Bill any person claiming under a document to which this section applies may present the same or cause the same to be presented for re-registration in accordance with this section, whatever may have been the time when he first became aware that the registration of the document was invalid.

"Hon'ble Members will see that the proposed law will not only fully meet the difficulties of those whose documents improperly registered before the Act comes into force have not yet been adjudicated upon, but it also provides for the rectification of any similar mistake in registration in the future. In all such cases the claims of justice will be fully met by the Bill.

"There was another provision in the Bill which sought to give retrospective effect to the measure of relief which was proposed to be enacted, in suits which had been dismissed by reason of such mistakes in registration in the United Provinces. But the Committee had no information before them as to the number of cases which might be involved and as to the desirability of reopening proceedings in them. Nor had they any information as to whether such cases had occurred in any other Province. They thought therefore that it might appropriately be left to the Government of the United Provinces themselves to deal with this question of retrospective effect being given to the provisions of the Bill and if they think it proper on the information they possessed, to introduce legislation to that effect."

I move that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA:—"In the draft of the Bill before the Council, the date of the passing of the Act will, of course, be inserted later on. I beg to move that the Bill as amended be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

* * * * *

The Council adjourned till Thursday the 13th September 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

SIMLA:
The 19th September 1917.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of gazetted appointments above the rank of Registrar in the Government of India Secretariat and attached offices.

Department or Office.	Number of appointments.*			
	On Rs. 2,000 and above.		Below Rs. 2,000.	
	Held by Europeans.	Held by Indians.	Held by Europeans.	Held by Indians.
Home Department	2	..	1	..
Office of Director-General, Indian Medical Service ..	1	..	2	..
Office of Director, Imperial Intelligence	1	..	3	..
Foreign and Political Department	4	..	2	1
Finance Department	3	..	1	..
Public Works Department	2	..	2	..
Legislative Department	2	..	..	1
Army Department	..	..	..	..
Railway Department	4	..	2	..
Revenue and Agriculture Department	2	..	2	..
Commerce and Industry Department	3	..	7	..
Education Department	2	..	4	1
Financial Adviser, Military Finance	2	..	2	1
Total ..	32	..	28	4

* Appointments ordinarily held by military officers and temporary appointments are excluded.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Gold held in the Indian Paper Currency Reserve in England and Silver Coin held in the Paper Currency Reserve in India.

Date.	Gold in the Indian Paper Currency Reserve in England.	Silver Coin in the Paper Currency Reserve in India.
	Rs.	Rs.
31st March 1895	..	22,70,00,105
" " 1896	..	17,96,81,990
" " 1897	..	13,75,33,124
" " 1898	..	14,50,86,344
" " 1899	..	15,15,01,089
" " 1900	2,25,00,000	5,37,72,122
" " 1901	..	9,42,40,037
" " 1902	..	11,12,54,180
" " 1903	..	10,93,42,656
" " 1904	..	11,49,75,648
" " 1905	..	11,35,48,837
" " 1906	10,53 75,000	13,58,06,010
" " 1907	10,53,75,000	13,71,89,595
" " 1908	5,55,75,000	25,27 45,814
" " 1909	2,25,00,000	31,13,91,380
" " 1910	3,75,00,000	20,33,16,595
" " 1911	7,56,75 000	26,06,46,632
" " 1912	8,55,00,000	15,40,21,917
" " 1913	9,15,00,000	16,45,27,496
" " 1914	9,15,00,000	20,51,22,916
" " 1915	7,65,00,000	32,33,53,902
" " 1916	11,92,50,000	23,05,53,020
" " 1917	6,67,50,000	17,08,21,118

	Percentage of total Currency Reserve formed by	
	Metallic portion.	Invested portion.
31st March 1914	79	21
" " 1915	77	23
" " 1916	70	30
" " 1917	44	56

APPENDIX C.

Value in Rupees of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion imported into India on Private Account.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1893–94	3,14,65,300	15,27,87,264
1894–95	1,75,62,800	7,80,27,273
1895–96	5,02,92,692	8,32,97,162
1896–97	4,49,11,790	8,58,41,738
1897–98	7,28,12,221	13,19,50,644
1898–99	8,84,00,642	9,04,39,025
1899–1900	11,44,76,574	9,51,06,458
1900–01	11,87,13,827	4,59,22,954
1901–02	8,29,76,20[illegible]	11,35,07,591
1902–03	13,14,66,554	12,10,90,721
1903–04	20,13,11,752	11,81,20,869
1904–05	21,81,19,745	11,21,55,553
1905–06	14,74 29,715	6,17,53,175
1906–07	18,47,07,817	8,73,02,641
1907–08	20,73,46,632	12,08,58,250
1908–09	8,40,42,295	14,22,76,230
1909–10	25,01,75,218	12,40,85,517
1910–11	27,89,25,134	11,77,45,711
1911–12	41,49,36,057	11,92,84,876
1912–13	41,29,07,855	9,90,72,187
1913–14	28,22,64,076	8,39,40,378
1914–15	10,70,35,506	11,05,58,281
1915–16	5,24,41,821	6,61,10,252
1916–17	12,59,44,494	1,55,95,527

Appendix D.

Statement showing year by year, since 1900–01, the successive reductions in the duty on salt.

Year.	Rate of duty per maund. Rs. A. P.
1900–01	2 8 0
1901–02	
1902–03	
1903–04 (*a*)	2 0 0
1904–05	
1905–06 (*b*)	1 8 0
1906–07	
1907–08 (*c*)	
1908–09	
1909–10	
1910–11	
1911–12	1 0 0
1912–13	
1913–14	
1914–15	
1915–16	
1916–17 (*d*)	1 4 0

Statement showing the quantity of salt imported and manufactured in 1911–12 and 1915–16.

Year	Imported (maunds).	Manufactured (maunds).
1911–12	15,898,093	33,360,810
1915–16	16,917,244	36,202,561

The total quantity of salt consumed in India from 1910–11 to 1915–16, amounted to 281,703,762 maunds

Appendix E.

Memorandum by the Government of Bengal, dated the 5th April 1917, on the production of salt in that Province

1. The question of the revival of the manufacture of salt has from time to time been brought to the attention of this Government. It was last considered in the year 1908 when the Lieutenant-Governor of that time came to the conclusion that it would be useless to attempt to revive the industry that had at one time existed in the province.

2. Salt was at one time largely manufactured on parts of the sea-board of Bengal as constituted prior to 1912. It was of two kinds. *Panga* educed by a process of boiling from brine, and *Karkatch* produced from solar evaporation and confined only to the neighbourhood of the Chilka Lake in Puri. The manufacture was at outset under a system of Government monopoly. This system prevailed till 1863 when it was abandoned and the trade was left to private enterprise under a system of excise. This latter system never took root, except in Orissa and the 24-Parganas. The effect of the importation of Madras salt began to be felt in the years 1879-80 to 1882-83. This, combined with the costliness of the manufacture due to the expensiveness of fuel—an essential necessity for *Panga* manufacture—and the extent of land kept out of cultivation, as well as the competition of Liverpool salt, made it clear that the manufacture of *Panga* salt could only be carried on in the expectation of recoupment from smuggling, which could not of course be permitted. It was consequently abandoned, first in the 24-Parganas in 1882-83 and then in 1888-89 in Orissa, where the salt administration was then under the Madras Government. *Karkatch* salt alone continued to be manufactured in the Chilka Lake; but the season of 1891 was the last in which the excise licensees were allowed to work on the old lines, which had proved a failure. Then followed a direct or monopoly system under which two Government factories were opened, one at Tua in Puri and the other at Sartha in Balasore. A third factory was soon after opened at Gurubai in the Puri district with a view to ameliorate the condition of the Parikud Rajah's raiyats, and also to secure his help and co-operation which were considered essential for the successful working of the system just inaugurated on the Chilka Lake. But the manufacture of *Karkatch* salt was doomed to failure, owing to climatic conditions and other reasons. The early nor'westers which appear in Bengal and the northern parts of Orissa in March and April, were found fatal to *Karkatch* manufacture. Moreover, Madras salt, which is made under more favourable climatic conditions, was gradually but steadily ousting Chilka Lake salt; and when the

(*a*) Duty reduced to Rs. 2 from 18th March 1903.
(*b*) Duty reduced to Re. 1-8-0 from 22 nd March 1905.
(*c*) Duty reduced to Re. 1 from 20th March 1907.
(*d*) Duty raised to Re. 1-4-0 from 1st March 1916

East Coast Railway was opened, it drove the local salt out of the market. The Santha factory had to be closed in 1893. The Tua and Gurbai factories, which struggled on for a few years more, were closed in 1897-98.

In 1901 in the interests of the people of Orissa, to whom salt manufacture was at one time a source of employment and advantage, the question was again raised of reviving the excise or licence system of manufacture, as apart from direct management by Government, but after careful consideration by the Board of Revenue and Government, such revival was held to be impracticable. And the same conclusion was arrived at when the question was again examined in 1908.

3. A scheme for manufacturing salt on a large scale presupposes that brine of good quality and fuel could be brought together at a reasonable cost, and that only the installation of a vacuum plant is required to ensure the genesis of a successful industry. The Governor in Council entertains grave doubts whether such facilities for the supply of brine and fuel exist in Bengal. Along the Bengal littoral the only source for the supply of natural brine is the sea. Salt earth is found in scattered patches, but it is doubtful whether in any one locality there is a sufficient quantity to yield a continuous supply of brine of appreciable volume for an appreciable length of time. The water in the Sunderbans and at the head of the Bay of Bengal, regarded as brine, is weak. Its density is largely reduced by the enormous volume of fresh water discharged into the Bay by the large rivers which form the Gangetic delta. It is charged with silt, more or less heavily according to season, but at no time is it even clear sea water. In this respect it differs largely from the strong pure Cheshire brine, and it follows that much more evaporation, to say nothing of cleansing, would be required than at Liverpool, and the quantity of fuel required would be much greater. Bengal thus stands in an unfavourable position as regards the supply of good brine. It is equally at a disadvantage in respect of the facilities for manufacturing salt from the existing supply inasmuch as no sea water exists within easy reach of any industrial centre in Bengal, nor indeed of any place nearer a railway terminus than 40 miles. Close connection with a railway terminus is essential, not only owing to the necessity for easy access from the coalfields but also to lessen the lead and keep down the expenditure in bringing the manufactured article to the chief markets, and under existing conditions it would therefore be necessary for the re-establishment of the industry either to construct a railway to the sea or to bring the sea water by pipes to the vicinity of the existing railways —a distance of at least 40 miles—and as a consequence to set up a large pumping plant. Both these alternatives are out of the question. Even as a temporary measure to meet existing conditions it would not be practicable to construct a railway within reasonable time, while the greater part of the plant would have to be imported, and it is not likely that a new factory could be established within any reasonable time. And the re-establishment of the industry on a permanent basis in Bengal cannot be looked on as full of promise. The considerations which have been urged show that from an economic point of view it would not be a success, and it is clear that salt could not be manufactured except at a price which would be far higher than that at which it is imported or is manufactured elsewhere in India. The Governor in Council moreover sees no necessity for re-establishing the salt industry in Bengal in order to provide for the requirements of India. The end aimed at could be attained with greater success in the Madras Presidency where salt is already manufactured to a considerable extent. The nearest existing supply of salt to Calcutta is the salt factory at Huma in the Ganjam district, which is only 362 miles from Calcutta, and there are in fact two or three factories close to one another on the northern Ganjam coast which, if extended, would be capable of supplying the greater part, if not the whole, of Bengal with all the salt that it is likely to require.

Statement showing the sources from which salt was imported into Bengal in the year 1916–17.

Where imported.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Total.
	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.
United Kingdom	2,437,019	9	2,132,058
Germany	Nil.	Nil.	Nil
Port Said	2,323,637	371,169	2,694,806
Spain	1,255,304	266,440	1,512,344
Mocawah	1,635,314	Nil.	1,635,314
Aden	3,960,881	310,773	4,271,654
Bombay	360,727	Nil.	360,727
Tuticorin	1,021	"	1,021
Madras	372,910	"	372,910
Total ..	9,890,814	936,531	15,426,404

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th September 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. XVII of 1917.

An Act to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873; V of
It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Government Savings Banks (Amendment) Act, 1917.

Amendment of sections 4 and 8, Act V of 1873. 2. In section 4 and section 8 of the Government Savings V of
Banks Act, 1873, for the words "one thousand rupees" the words "three thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th September 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. XVIII of 1917.

An Act to restrict the transfer of Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates and to provide for the payment of certificates standing in the name of deceased persons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transfer of Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates and to provide for the payment of certificates standing in the name of deceased persons ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Post Office Cash Certificates Act, 1917.

Prohibition of transfer of Post Office 5-year cash certificates without the consent of the Postmaster-General.

2. (*1*) Notwithstanding any provision in any enactment or any rule of law for the time being in force to the contrary, no transfer (whether made before or after the commencement of this Act) of a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate shall be valid without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General for the area in which the post office of issue is situate.

(*2*) In this section "transfer" means a transfer *inter vivos* and does not include a transfer by operation of law.

Payment on death of holder of Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate

3. (*1*) If a person dies and is at the time of his death the holder of a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate, payment of the sum for the time being due on such certificate may be made in the manner provided in the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, for the payment of deposits belonging to the estates of deceased persons, and the provisions of sections 4 to 9 of the said Act shall apply accordingly as if the holder of such certificate were a depositor in a Government Savings Bank and the sum for the time being due on such certificate were a deposit in such a Bank : V of 1

Provided that the powers conferred by the said provisions on the Secretary of a Government Savings Bank shall be exercisable by the Postmaster-General for the area within which the post office of issue of such certificate is situate :

Provided further that, where in any one case payment is to be made of certificates issued from more post offices than one, the said powers shall be exercisable by the Postmaster-General for the area in which any of the said post offices is situate.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to require any person to accept payment of the amount due on a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate before the same has reached maturity.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th September 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIX OF 1917.

An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917; It is hereby enacted as follows: II of 1910. XI of 1917

Short title and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1917.

(*2*) Sections 5 and 7 shall have operation only during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

Amendment of section 3, Act XI of 1917.

2. Section 3 of the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917, shall be construed as if for the words "three hundred millions" the words "four hundred and twenty millions" were substituted. XI of 1917

Amendment of section 2, Act II of 1910.

3. In clause (*a*) of section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) after the words "value of" the words "one rupee, two and a half rupees", shall be inserted. II of 1910.

Amendment of section 5, Act II of 1910.

4. In section 5 of the said Act, the words "not being less than five rupees" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 15, Act II of 1910.

5. In section 15 of the said Act, for the words "five rupees" wherever they occur the words "one rupee" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 19, Act II of 1910.

6. In section 19 of the said Act after the words "the Governor-General in Council" the words "including any gold coin or bullion held on behalf of the Governor-General in Council by or under the control of the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions for coinage or such other temporary purpose" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 21, Act II of 1910.

7. In section 21 of the said Act after the words "the Secretary of State for India in Council" where they last occur, the words "or to the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions or from any such Government to the Governor-General in Council" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 29 (2) (a), Act II of 1910.

8. In clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 29 of the said Act, the words and signs "(not being less than five rupees)" shall be omitted.

Repeal of Ordinance II of 1917.

9. The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1917, is hereby repealed. II of 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th September 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XX OF 1917.

An Act to restrict the transfer of ships registered in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transfer of ships registered in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Transfer of Ships Restriction Act, 1917.

(*2*) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for three years thereafter.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act:—

(*1*) (*a*) "British subject" means a person who—

(*i*) is a natural born British subject within the meaning of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or

4 & 5 Geo. 5 c. 17.

(*ii*) holds a certificate of naturalization granted under any Act of Parliament, or

(*iii*) holds a certificate of naturalization granted under the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852,

XXX of 1852.

(*b*) "foreign-controlled company" includes any company, firm or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not—

(*i*) which is not established in and subject to the laws of some part of His Majesty's dominions or of some British Protectorate, and has not its principal place of business therein, or

(*ii*) of which the majority of the directors or the partners or persons occupying the position of directors or partners by whatever name called are not British subjects, or

(*iii*) of which the majority of the voting power or the predominant interest in the hands of persons who are not British subjects or of persons who exercise their voting power or hold their interest directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects, or

(*iv*) of which the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or

(*v*) of which the managing body is a foreign-controlled company, or the majority of the managing body are appointed by a foreign-controlled company.

(*c*) "interest" includes the interest of a mortgagee, and

(*d*) "persons qualified to be owners of British ships" has the same meaning as in section 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

57 & 58 Vict., c. 60

(*2*) All provisions referring to a ship shall be read as referring also to a share in a ship.

Restriction of transfer.

3. No interest in a British ship registered in British India under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall without the previous consent in writing of the Governor-General in Council be transferred to a foreign-controlled company or to persons other than persons qualified to be owners of British ships.

57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

Penalty.

4. Whoever makes or attempts to make or abets the making of any transfer in contravention of the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

Power to require particulars in certain cases.

5. For the purpose of determining whether any person, who is or who applies to be registered as owner or mortgagee of a British ship, is or represents a foreign-controlled company, the Governor-General in Council may require any such person or in the case of a company, firm or association, the secretary or other officer thereof to furnish such particulars as he may think necessary, and such person or officer shall be bound to furnish the particulars so required.

Forfeiture in certain circumstances.

6. Where any person having an interest in a British ship registered in British India ceases to be a British subject or becomes a foreign-controlled company, such interest shall be liable to forfeiture.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th September 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI of 1917.

An Act to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :— II of 1882.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1917.

Amendment of section 20 of Act II of 1882. 2. At the end of clause (*e*) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the following words shall be inserted, namely, "or in debentures of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed, by the Secretary of State for India in Council." II of 1882.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.